

RECREATION

— January 1937 —

"Curtain at 8 P. M."

By Alice Dietz and J. Kendall Van Booskirk

A Plea for the Speech Arts

By George Berreman

Citizen Boards in Public Welfare

By Margaret Carey Madeira

Present-Day Parks and Their Functions

By V. K. Brown

Volume XXX, No. 10

Price 25 Cents

Vol. 30

JANUARY 1937

No. 10

RECREATION

Published by and in the interests of the National Recreation Association
formerly named Playground and Recreation Association of America

Published monthly

at

315 Fourth Avenue, New York, N. Y.

Subscription \$2.00 per year

RECREATION is on file in public libraries and is indexed in the
Readers' Guide

Table of Contents

	PAGE
Present-Day Parks and Their Functions, by V. K. Brown	475
Community Centers in Sioux City, by Ferdinand A. Bahr	478
From a Woodchuck Up!	479
For an "Honest Abe" Party, by Elizabeth Price	481
Citizen Boards in Public Welfare, by Margaret Carey Madeira	485
Community Buildings Here and There	488
Flint Marches On!	490
Recreation for Colored Citizens in the New Democracy, by E. T. Attwell	491
"Curtain at 8 P. M.," by Alice Dietz and J. Kendall Van Booskirk	495
Sixteen Million Books	497
A Plea for the Speech Arts in the Recreation Program, by George Berreman	499
A Parent Teacher Council Finds the Way, by Gertrude E. Flyte	502
Yosemite's Junior Nature School, by Reynold E. Carlson	504
Harrisburg Revives the Kipona, by Robert C. Pelton	507
Softball—the Game for All, by Arthur T. Noren	508
World at Play	509
Magazines and Pamphlets	513
Recreation Centers for Unemployed Men	517
New Publications in the Leisure Time Field	519

Entered as second-class matter June 12, 1929, at the Post Office at New York, New York,
under Act of March 3, 1879. Acceptance for mailing at special rate of postage provided for in
Section 1103, Act of October 3, 1917, authorized May 1, 1924.

Copyright, 1936, by the National Recreation Association

What Next?

WHAT CAN the recreation workers of America do now to secure more adequate resources for community recreation?

Because unemployed men had to be given work golf courses, swimming pools, tennis courts, children's playgrounds, parks have, under the federal government emergency work programs, been multiplied in our cities over a period of several years. Municipal recreation systems were under obligation to do their bit for the unemployed. The use of relief labor, moreover, greatly advanced the physical properties in our recreation system. In certain cities the building of physical facilities is ten years ahead of schedule because of the emergency help received. The contribution on the leadership side has had value, but for the country as a whole the results have not been as outstanding as on the physical property side. Many unemployed persons have been used for recreation leadership where their contribution to recreation was negligible because they lacked both natural gifts and training.

Now the time has gone by, with the degree of economic recovery attained, for using unemployed persons in recreation except as they have a considerable degree of natural capacity and can be given training and are going to be available for a fairly definite period of time sufficient to give adequate return for training and supervision.

Whatever may or may not have been justified in the extreme depression period—the business index is now 110—we are rapidly getting back to 1929 business conditions. True the number of unemployed may be above eight million and may remain unduly large for the next few years. The recreation movement, however, is no longer the place for the absorption of large numbers of unemployed—except as such persons have gifts equal to the nine to thirteen thousand volunteers who have been used from year to year in the recreation movement. Of course the continued assignment of able, capable persons from relief rolls should be heartily welcomed, but soon the number of able persons on relief will not be large.

Many men over forty have doubts as to their ability ever to return to full-time industry. They face living economically on their lifetime savings—perhaps supplemented by income from their sons and daughters in return for the support which they once gave these same sons and daughters as children. But these men over forty must live. One or two out of each hundred may possess the natural gifts to serve as volunteer leaders in recreation centers. Men have always given volunteer service in politics, in fire departments, in churches, in lodges, in Y.M.C.A.'s. Now there is opportunity for the few with natural gifts for recreation leadership to serve in recreation departments. The Boy Scouts have approximately 227,000 men volunteers serving with boys. The Girl Scouts have 27,534 women serving as volunteers with girls. We certainly need to experiment in recreation systems in giving opportunity for older men and women in our neighborhoods to give recreation service in the neighborhood playgrounds and recreation centers as a form of recreation for themselves. The use of volunteers is not easy in any movement, presents great difficulties, requires unusual statesmanship which many administrators do not possess.

Qualified youths also—as yet unplaced in industry—cannot be idle, do not want to be idle. The very few young men and young women out of each thousand who, having grown up on the playground or in the recreation center, have proved their gifts for leadership, may find an opportunity for volunteer leadership in the recreation system and thus keep fit until the time for employment comes. There is also always the possibility that working hours will be still further shortened. If we do come to a general thirty-hour working week, many of these youths as volunteers will have much time to give to recreation in their communities.

Such volunteer service requires the development of new methods, new skills, new creative power on the part of recreation executives and members of recreation commissions.

Whatever else we may do—the time has surely come for the maintenance of the highest standards and for insisting on cutting down the projects carried on to the number that can be made truly effective.

With the degree to which the depression is over the public, to whom we ought to appeal, will no longer be as tolerant of low standards. They expect of us *now* plans for placing our entire program on a permanent basis.

Somehow lay leaders must be helped to see the fundamental importance in a democracy of providing recreation opportunity. There is a limit to the increase of local real estate taxes, but the fair share of the tax dollar must be claimed for helping to make life most fully livable for all.

HOWARD BRAUCHER.

January



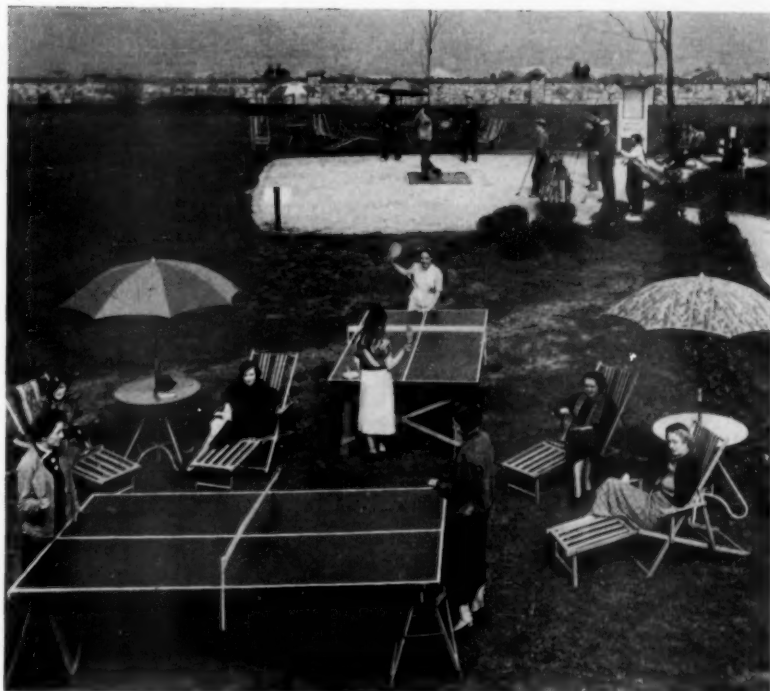
Courtesy Fresno County, California, Chamber of Commerce

Present-Day Parks and Their Functions

By V. K. BROWN

Chief of Recreation Division
Chicago Park District

The new philosophy of park service embraces not only the beautification of city areas but "the opening up of new vistas for the spirit of man to explore in every enriching phase of life"



TWO EVENTS have profoundly influenced park history and park service in Chicago.

The Columbian Exposition in 1893 came at a time when parks resembled the old-fashioned parlor. They were very proper places, for select use on state occasions, with everyone stiffly on his good behavior, rigid as rigor mortis. Users felt themselves under a parental eye, watchful and re-proving—enjoining them to keep off the grass, not to touch the flowers, generally to mind their manners. Almost, they could hear the Park Board tell them they were to be seen and not heard.

The Fair profaned the park, life itself flowing into areas previously sacred to sightseeing. The Midway's amusements, the Hall of Machinery, the palaces of art, the classic architecture of the buildings, left an emptiness and a yearning in the park acres when they vanished with the end of the exposition. But they left also a new daring in the imaginations of men, a new stimulus in their daily lives, and the park authorities who had seen a half million attracted eagerly to a park in a single day, became dissatisfied

A novel bit of park design is to be found at Playland, at the first tee of the Waveland Golf Course in Lincoln Park, Chicago

with a park system offering merely things for a few to look at. Having the courage to do new and bigger things, they began planning expansion in terms of small parks, bringing close to the tenement homes of the city not only the woods and flowers, open meadows and sparkling waters, but also, lest in an industrial city succeeding generations decline in vigor to physical degenerates, they included running tracks and swimming pools, athletic fields and games facilities. For winter months they planned gymnasiums, club rooms, assembly halls, and libraries.

Life Flows Into the Parks

Eight years after the Fair of 1893 the voters approved bonds to build ten such park community centers, and life itself began to flow again into the parks, permanently this time, for it has stayed there. We have since

This paper was presented by Mr. Brown on November twelfth before The Park Society of Philadelphia

added some eighty more such parks, built in the interim. Making no count of casual strollers, those served this year in active and specific participation in some definite recreation, will aggregate over fifty million—equivalent to a participating use of our parks by every person in the city every three weeks throughout the year.

Such present use as that, this public appropriation of their parks, reflects the influence of the second event—consolidation of numerous formerly independent park governments, into a single metropolitan administration, three years ago. That, you remember, was when our spirits were at ebb tide, when our government, and every agency of our social order, were forced to exert themselves lest desperation among our despairing unemployed overwhelm the very institution of Democracy itself, and we be torn into fragmentary conflict groups responding to the social disunion of "class consciousness."

A New Philosophy Develops

Whether we wished it or not, consolidation and its attendant reorganization *forced* us to think over again and plan anew the whole basis of park service to the leisure of an urban community. And one could not even glance inquiringly at the enforced leisure, the bitter leisure, of that day, without realizing that even more important than the economic depression was the depression of spirit permeating, and paralyzing, community life. All about us men sat desolate, deserted, and despairing, their very souls dying within them, because no one seemed to miss them, and no one seemed to care. That intangible thing of the spirit—*morale*—a thing we cannot grasp, but rather a thing which grips us—was perishing. And at that moment we were commissioned to build a new service to the needs of our city.

Fortunately—and this I cannot over-emphasize—so popular had the parks become meantime, and so seriously did our Mayor, the President of our Board of Park Commissioners and the Board itself consider it their duty to provide the best obtainable service within reach of our budgets, that we were commissioned to engage as personnel not the best workers in the precincts, but the most competent leadership talent in the city.

Constantly experimenting, studying, perfecting its techniques, that leadership promotes the old services in athletics, games and sports, together with new departures in art, in music, in drama, in crafts and art crafts, and those fifty million uses

of our parks this year prove that men do not live for, any more than they live by, bread alone; that in this new found leisure masses turn with mounting enthusiasms to cultural and creative interests, and to stimulating association with their fellows, when like interests are discovered. It is proof of something which our press and even our statesmanship must learn, that economics is a phase, not the sum total of life, that even more important than accumulating possessions is the matter of *living*, adventurously, companionably, effectively and joyously.

The present philosophy of our Chicago Park District is that park authorities are commissioned to contribute to the enrichment of our life together in a city. They are builders for the future. They set out plantation which they will never live to see in full development. And similarly, their business is to plant beauty and magnificence in the ugliness of their city, not only in restful landscapes and flowing waters, but rounding out and completing their contribution to city living by opening up new vistas for the spirit of man to explore in every enriching phase of life, in all the arts of living, in neighborliness, and understanding, and human fellowship, in cultivating appreciations of a painting or a symphony, or even of the perfections of a sailboat or an airplane motor, no less than of a chrysanthemum or of a landscaped vista, and in keeping alive and alert a forward looking and adventurous zest in living.

We think that in serving these needs of our communities we are beautifying their life and outlook, just as we do in planting trees and constructing winding waterways where ugliness before prevailed.

Now some logician may rise to ask, "But isn't much of that in the field of education?" And not to quibble over terms we answer: "Certainly, all of life's experience is in the field of education. Our religious culture is in the field of education, but the schools have not yet taken over the additional task of providing churches. And so long as education continues to mean what it does to the masses in our city, at least, this new and additional job can better be done when we call our groups clubs, not classes, and when we make their purposes adventure, not study." Personally, I am inclined to think that so long as compulsory school attendance is undisguised, some other agency will continue to be more successful in securing voluntary participation in a leisure time program. In

our vacations anything which suggests dictation just doesn't appeal to us.

It is precisely of our releases that recreation consists. Recreation is our escape from the humdrum, the demanded. It may be sport, or creative hobby, or social fellowship, or art, or travel, which attracts us, but the essence of it is that it is uncompelled, as the spirit of it is freedom to do the thing our individual fancy selects, adapting to the life of today, developing tastes or skills for the life of tomorrow. The march of time and the course of progress presents to us a constant stream of new alluring interests to engage our expanding leisure. We are becoming aware of the fact that we move toward a civilization of greater refinement, more cultivated in its relaxation, as well as in its more serious affairs.

Recreation in the era of the ten hour working day was a matter of the idle hour; now it is more that of the idle half day. In the eight hours of the daily twenty-four not given to sleep or to work, we are broadening our culture, becoming citizens of the world, with all its intellectual, creative, and aesthetic implications.

Youth Goes Adventuring

The youth served in our parks faces an unpredictable world about which we can prophesy only that change will tread on the heels of change. You and I have lived in the most interesting life span in history. Its inventions, disasters, and accomplishments, taking place before our eyes, have enabled us to see more happen than whole civilizations of the past ever saw, from their birth to their decline. We saw the invention of the machine and witnessed its development, exhausting our imaginations in its creation. But our children's imaginations start where ours are leaving off, with putting the machine to socialized uses. And so much more will happen in their lives that our times will probably seem uneventful, if not positively humdrum, in comparison.

In their recreations youth start adventuring into that unknowable future, not regimented, but on their own; not out of books, but from that greater teacher—personal experience, living their way into confidence in themselves, into disciplines of thought and action, even to disciplining the emotions, a necessity we have so stupidly neglected. In short, living their way into acquaintance with, and mastery of, their own world. Examples? Well, some of our boys are playing with engineering, casting their engine blocks, turning out the

cylinders and making power plants to drive their model motor boats or model planes, and you can slip one of their "V" type four cylinder motors into your coat pocket. Others are making their flutes and violins, with better tone quality than the cheaper instruments which they could afford to buy. A group of youthful artists are painting the murals for their assembly room in the park. Another group edits, puts into type and prints the news letter publication. Some of our youth hostellers—that new unregimented World Youth Movement—destined, I predict, profoundly to affect our future—with all of their baggage in a knapsack on their shoulders have gone on the trails of New England, of Europe, and even of Japan, exultant and yet sobered under the sense of responsibility which was so vital a part of the whole adventure. These are but a few examples out of thousands which might be cited, but they serve to show that the youth of our city and of yours, is thinking and doing new things, not for product solely, not alone for the mere satisfaction of doing things, but primarily because they cannot sit still. They are too dynamic to vegetate. They must be up and about their business, and that business is to write the signature of their own generation into the record before the page turns, aspiring as they do to mastery of that greatest art of all—the Art of Living.

And in contributing to that process we feel that we in the parks are contributors not only to the fulness of life and to its more complete patterning, but even more importantly, to its morale, to the joy and the zest and the fellowship of it, and by that same token, to the perpetuation of our democracy.

"What is government for? Why does it exist at all? Is it not to create the environment in which men and women can attain their legitimate desires? Everyone seeks first of all the fulfillment of his own life—economic success, according to standards set by his own capacities and by those of the society in which he lives; physical health; love; and according to his background and upbringing various kinds and degrees of intellectual and spiritual satisfaction. For the attainment of the greatest satisfaction in these things for the greatest numbers of people, governments exist in free countries; for life, liberty, and happiness, according to policies based upon the most universal possible consent."—*Dorothy Thompson in the New York Herald Tribune, November 4, 1936.*

Community Centers in Sioux City

SIOUX CITY, IOWA, has four community centers in the junior high school buildings with an enrollment of more than 1,200 people who are enjoying the program.

By **FERDINAND A. BAHR**
Director of Recreation
Sioux City, Iowa

Publicity

In planning for the centers every possible means was used in reaching the public with information regarding plans and programs. In addition to the distribution of pamphlets and publicity through the press, three radio talks were given and there were addresses before PTA organizations and student assemblies at the colleges and high schools. A circular entitled "A Program of Interest to *You* at Sioux City's Public School Recreation Centers" was distributed to all students at the junior high schools, high schools and colleges with the request that they be taken home and brought to the attention of parents and other members of the family. Particular care was taken to distribute the circulars from house to house within a six block area surrounding each recreation center. They were also placed by time clocks at the various stores and manufacturing establishments. The circular, an attractive folded sheet, tells on the inside of the tap dancing and gymnasium classes, and arts and crafts and drama clubs. On the back is information regarding the athletic activities of the centers.

Leadership and Program

The program has been outlined in such a way that some highlight activity is conducted each evening the center is open. This makes for a continuity of attendance. Activities include gymnasium classes for both men and women, art and crafts classes, with a special class in pottery once a week, and a drama club at each center. Instruction in archery is given beginners, and there are practice periods for advanced players. Other activities include tap dancing, Badminton, table tennis and chess. A game and reading room is provided for those not wishing to take part in organized activities.

A capable leader is in charge

of each center, and the best instructors available are used for the specialized classes such as arts and crafts. WPA leader-

ship is used for game room and locker room attendance. Regular classrooms are used for all of the activities, and in spite of the large attendance at the centers very little difficulty has been experienced in the destruction of property or equipment. Hallways are used for archery, table tennis and dart baseball.

Cooperation with the Board of Education

Every effort is made to keep the Board of Education informed of the program and interested in it. On one occasion a dinner meeting of the board was held followed by a tour of all the centers. News photographers took pictures of the various activities with members of the board taking part in them. Members of the Board of Education thus were given a clearer conception of what the objectives of a recreation center program are.

"Yes Sir, Here It Is!"

At the first of the year, before the centers reopened after the Christmas holidays, an illustrated pamphlet entitled, "Yes Sir, Here It Is—Opening of the Recreation Centers," was sent to all those enrolled in the various classes. The pamphlet gave a résumé of the new activities offered together with a review of the old ones. Continuous publicity on the program is given throughout the local newspapers. Monthly reports of the attendance at each of the centers are presented to the Board of Education.

A Center in a Problem Area

At the request of one of the missions located in a problem area of the city, a school has been opened for a program of activities after school hours and evenings for the children and adults of that community. Each day from 3:30 to 5:30, arts and crafts, drama and game activities are conducted

From time to time during the winter months we plan to publish information regarding some of the community centers in operation. Be sure to send us facts of interest regarding your centers. Your experience may be helpful to other cities.

(Continued on page 511)

From a Woodchuck Up!

THIRTY-SIX YEARS AGO in July, the late Peter J. Mettler phoned his good friend, Carl Hildebrand. "Carl," he said, "I hear you got a woodchuck. Don't kill it. I want to start a zoo." Mr. Hildebrand replied that he could have the woodchuck to start a zoo, a fur business or a bone yard because it was raising "hob" in his basement gnawing furniture and chewing curtains. A trap was set in the basement to catch the woodchuck a second time, and thus the Toledo Zoo was started. Two months later twenty-nine more animals, including some rabbits, a monkey-faced owl and a crow, had joined the woodchuck.

In July of this year, thirty-six years later to the month, the Toledo Institute of Natural History was formally opened, with Mr. Hildebrand present. From a lone woodchuck in a makeshift cage the zoo had grown into a \$2,000,000 establishment, up-to-the-minute and ranking fourth among similar institutions in the country.

The zoo grew slowly and intermittently at first. Nine years ago it might have been described, it is said, as "a place where they had an elephant in a wood-

en shed." True there were plans for further development, made in 1923 by the Zoo Society, but these lay gathering dust on the shelves as far too ambitious for the available funds. In 1933 the zoo asked the newly created CWA for a parking lot. It soon appeared there were more men than could find work on CWA projects in Toledo. Out came the plans. They were revised and in a short time put into action with amazing ingenuity. The federal government contributed a \$1,000,000 pay roll, and the zoo contributed \$48,000 in cash and \$500,000 worth of erstwhile junk for building materials, for the far-sighted Zoo Society had quietly bought up rights to many old structures, buildings and canal locks. Not even the city dump escaped making its contribution.

Four large buildings form the central unit—an aquarium, aviary, reptile house and museum-amphitheatre. The museum-amphitheatre is the most ambitious and costly structure of all, costing some \$600,000. It houses a museum of natural history and its workshops, a lecture hall with a

capacity of 700 persons, usable as a little theater and for

To the Recreation Department of the Works Progress Administration went the honor of presenting the first civic production to be given in the beautiful new amphitheatre



rehearsals, a gallery for displays, classrooms, storerooms, a restaurant and plaza, and built into an outside wall is a modern band shell, complete with basement dressing rooms and a water curtain upon which colored lights can be played. The various facilities are so cleverly arranged that activities may be carried on in all parts of the building at once without interfering with one another.



A toy symphony is one of the activities developed on the playgrounds of Toledo

A Pageant the First Production

To the City WPA Recreation Department of Toledo went the honor of the first civic production in the amphitheatre. It was a fitting choice, for both the zoological park and the Recreation Department are dedicated to providing facilities and opportunities for a better use of leisure time.

The Recreation Department presented a pageant, "The Old Woman in the Shoe." This "old woman" did not solve the problem of her many children as did the one in Mother Goose's book who "spanked them all soundly and sent them to bed." No, indeed! The Toledo "old woman" sends them all laughing to the playgrounds! What her children did on the playgrounds in the summer was the theme of the pageant. Some of them played in toy symphonies, some in gay costumes took part in folk dances, others were puppeteers, and still others raced in track events, built living pyramids, and pantomimed sport activities. The swimming instructors of the city pools gave demonstrations of life saving, and groups enjoyed nature and dramatic activities and low and highly organized games. Six amateur talent acts which had been worked up during the summer were re-enacted. About a thousand children took part in the pageant under the direction of Kelen Wiseman, City Supervisor of Recreation, and Lars Wagner, WPA Recreation Co-ordinator, and over 5,000 persons attended it.

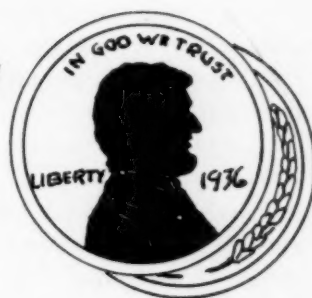
Materials from Everywhere!

The reptile house, costing \$150,000, is entirely handmade and a most amazing patchwork quilt of discarded materials. Its brick came from an old school and a hospital; its stone from canal locks and the Wabash Railroad shops; its ceiling, door frames and casing from the Wabash car shops and an old building; its entrance ceilings from box car linings; its gallery ceilings from relief shoe packing cases; its alligator pool stone from the Welfare Farm quarry; its lighting fixtures from scrap lumber and metal; its Spanish tile from an old concession building and rest room; its guard rails from old walnut caulk dug from the canal bed; its foyer ceilings from mud sills from the Wabash elevator; its outer floor stone from old Cherry Street sidewalk, and its form materials from the city dump. A list of the salvaged materials and their use posted in the building rivals the reptiles in attracting attention, for visitors go back over the whole building closely examining it, with the list in mind. A natural, swampy den area with subdued light has been constructed at one end of the reptile house, making a natural habitat for many reptiles.

The aquarium, costing \$350,000, is constructed from stone and brick from the old Wabash Round House and the Milburn Wagon Works, lumber salvaged from many places and glass brick. It

(Continued on page 512)

For an "Honest Abe" Party



Suggestions for a party based on well known and little known anecdotes regarding Lincoln

EENIE, MEENIE, minie, mo —." Will it be a Lincoln or a Washington or a Valentine's Day Party? Thoughtless of February to have so many red-letter days—three of them in the first three weeks! But there you are; it's done and you must plan for a least *one* party. Lincoln, Washington, Valentine. "Eenie, meenie, minie, mo"—Washington out. "Eenie, meenie, minie, mo"—Valentine's Day out. That leaves Lincoln. So it's to be an "Honest Abe Party" this year. Now that's settled, the ideas begin to come as thick as spatter. You will have a number, too, to add to those which follow.

Invitations

"Abe" Lincoln grew up in a frontier world, living in a log cabin, living a simple life. Make this a homespun party, then, and on your invitations tell your guests to come in old clothes, in jeans, cotton dresses or any old clothes they may have. You may also ask them to bring twelve Lincoln pennies as price of admission to the party. These pennies you'll use in the games and then pay for refreshments with them or put them in the club treasury. Lincoln silhouettes are to be had everywhere. Draw one, cut it out in black paper, write the invitations on the back in white ink, or use a log cabin form for your invitations.

Decorations

Because a log cabin is so closely associated with Lincoln, decorate the party room to look as much like the interior of a cabin as possible. Bring in kegs (nail kegs from the hardware store), a spinning wheel; make a false fireplace if you have no real one; hang kettles, onions and peppers; set various tools about in the corners. An old gun or a cardboard one, as well as real or make-believe animal skins, may be hung on the walls or above the fireplace. You may dim the lights, but use candles

By ELIZABETH PRICE
National Recreation Association

or lanterns only where absolutely safe—there are many things you may do, only be sure to leave the center of the room free for game activities.

Pre-Party Games

The guests will not come all at once, so keep the early comers happy by providing some pre-party games for them.

"Thrifty Abe." A number of chairs stand in a row. Behind each one place an empty quart milk bottle. As the guests arrive, count the pennies, taking the names of any who have brought a hostile Indian-head penny into the cabin. (They may be made to do a stunt later on.) Guests then kneel on the chairs, and holding the penny even with the top of the chair back attempt to drop the pennies one by one into the bottle which represents a savings bank or the "old sock." One of the party leaders keeps the score for each guest and later in the evening prizes (perhaps a penny) will be given those with the highest score—that is, the most in the sock or bank. (When the party begins the pennies are all put in a box and used in the games as needed.)

Lincoln's Answer. Two men were once arguing about how long a man's legs ought to be. They agreed that Lincoln's were too long and Douglas' were too short. Lincoln happened by and they asked him what he thought. Put up a sign with the query, "How long should a man's legs be? Lincoln had an answer, what is yours?" printed in bold type. Near it place a measuring tape, a foot rule, a yardstick for figuring, and a piece of paper and pencil for writing names and guesses. When you call the group together for the first group-as-a-whole game, check the answers quickly

and should anyone have put down the right answer (Lincoln's) he may be given a prize. Lincoln's answer was that a man's legs should be long enough to reach from his body to the ground.

Mixers

The informality of the decorations and costumes will help break the ice, but we may need a mixer or two to put the group in a thoroughly friendly and informal mood.

Lincoln's Horse. This is a get-acquainted game. The leader or one of his assistants stands in the center of the large circle which the group has been asked to form. He states he is Lincoln's horse and is looking for a rider. He gallops over to some person, introduces himself, and takes that person to be a rider. They gallop off, rider's hands on horse's shoulders or hips. They stop before someone else, introduce themselves, and this third person then becomes a horse and gallops off to find himself a rider. So the game progresses with horse and rider combinations making new horses through introductions and new horses getting riders. In this way everyone is soon a horse or a rider and each has met a number of persons. Horses and riders must gallop. On signal, all the horses and riders gallop back into circle formation.

Woody Wisdom. In Lincoln's day, the wisdom of the sages was respected. Old sayings and proverbs were frequently quoted to teach the pioneer children proper behavior. Pass out cards which you have previously made. On them are written such proverbs as:

Make hay while the sun shines.
A rolling stone gathers no moss.
Never look a gift horse in the mouth.
A watched pot never boils.
A stitch in time saves nine.

If there were fifty guests at the party, you would make five copies of each of the proverbs on cards of one color, and five on cards of another color. With the group in a circle, pass out the cards, one color to the boys, the other color to the girls. Read aloud the five sayings and tell the group it must divide itself into five teams of ten members. Each team will be made up of people with the same proverb. On "go," each person shouts his proverb aloud, and moves about the room listening for others with a similar one. Those with like sentences band together, looking for others to complete their team. Each group is then asked to form a straight line.

Relays

Penny Relay. Hold a regular potato relay using pennies instead of potatoes. To make the game more difficult, provide a pair of cloth garden gloves for each team. Four circles are drawn in a row parallel with each team. The first circle is six feet in front of each captain, the second, nine feet, the third, twelve feet, and the fourth, fifteen feet. Each captain has four pennies. On "go," he gives them to the person behind him; puts on the gloves; takes a penny and lays it in the nearest circle, returns and gets another penny, puts it in the next circle and so on until all the pennies are set out. He then collects them one at a time in the same manner until the second player has them all. He pulls off his gloves. The second player gives the pennies to the third player; puts on the gloves and starts as did the captain. The first team finished may be given a penny for each member, as prizes.

Rail Splitting. Lincoln was a famous rail splitter. You may try your hand at it. Hang up a brown paper "rail" at the end of the room for each team. On each rail are four five-inch sections marked off crosswise with pencil, one section for each member of the team. (More may be added or a few cut off if the number on each team is larger or smaller than you guessed before the party when you made these "rails.") Lay a pair of scissors on a chair under each "rail." On "go," the captains race to the "rails" cut the first section in two in the middle, lay down the scissors, run back and touch off the next person who races to cut his section. The team which splits the first "rail" wins a prize. The last persons may have to step on the chair to reach his "rail" section, or the "rail" may be laid on the chair with the scissors.

Lincoln and the Post Office. In his youth Lincoln once managed a post office. In those days many persons could not write and needed help in writing a letter. Then the letters were often carried by several persons before they were delivered, for on the frontier official letter carriers were few.

Give each captain a paper, envelope, pencil and square of cardboard. Tell the group to write, "Lincoln once said, 'A house divided against itself cannot stand.'" Each person is to write one word and pass along paper, pencil, envelope and cardboard to the next person, who writes the second word, etc. The person who writes the last word, folds the paper, puts it in the envelope, seals it,

writes "A. Lincoln" on it, and passes it back along the line to "Lincoln"—the captain. The first team with its letter delivered wins.

Circle Games

The Underground Railroad. Have each team form a circle with the shortest person in the center. During the Civil War Negroes were smuggled from house to house on the way north to Canada. The chain of houses which served as refuge places was called the "Underground Railroad." Give one person in each circle a penny. This is passed from person to person around the circle. Everyone pretends to be passing it whether he has it or not. The one in the center tries to guess who has it, and points to someone. If that person has it, he becomes "it" and stands in the center. If he hasn't the penny, he (the one pointed at) must guess who does hold it, and should he guess correctly, he stays where he is; if he cannot guess (he has only one chance), he takes the center place.

Lincoln-Douglas Debate. Have each group select the tallest and the shortest person. The tallest is "Lincoln," the shortest, "Douglas." Each must put his hands behind him and keep a straight face. On "go," each starts talking on any subject he chooses or appropriate topics may be assigned. The first to laugh, move his hands, or stop talking even for a moment, loses the debate. The winner may accept challenges.

Quiet Games

Lincoln Penny Wise. Give each person a Lincoln penny and paper and pencil. Ask the following questions, the answers to which can be found on a penny:

The name of a song?

(America)

A privilege? (Liberty)

A small animal?

(Hare) (Hair)

A part of Indian corn?

(Ear)

A part of a hill? (Brow)

Something denoting self?

(Eye) (I)

Part of a door?

(Lock) (Of Hair)

A foreign fruit? (Date)

What ships sail on? (Sea) (C)
A perfume? (Scent) (Cent)
A Chinese beverage? (Tea) (T)
A term of marriage? (United States)
Part of a plant? (Leaf)
A religious edifice? (Temple)
A messenger is? (One Sent) (Cent)
A method of voting? (Ayes and Nays)
(Eyes and Nose)

The person with the largest number of correct answers keeps his penny. Collect the other pennies if you are not using them in the next game.

Lincoln Silhouettes. Ask each person to turn over his paper and draw from memory (or from the penny) a silhouette of Lincoln. After four or five minutes, ask each to initial his work of art and then set the drawings in a row on the floor against the wall so all may see. Judges may award a penny to the best.

Dramatic Activity

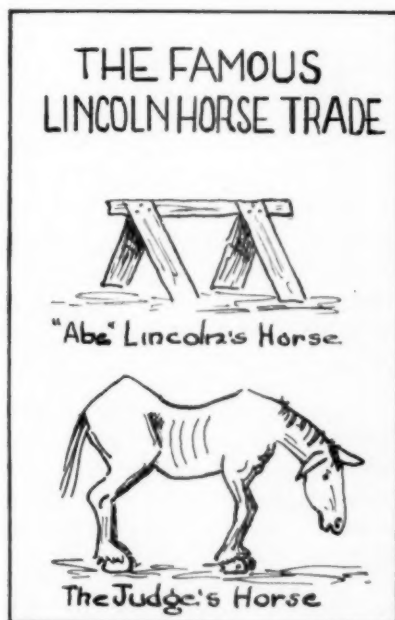
Divide the group into smaller ones by counting off in a large circle. Give each group a small card with a Lincoln anecdote written on it. Each group has five to ten minutes to work out a dramatization of the story. Here are "briefs" of five famous Lincoln anecdotes:

1. Lincoln once cut four cords of wood to earn money to buy a book.

2. Lincoln and a judge were once bantering each other about horse trading. They agreed to trade horses, sight unseen, the next day. The judge appeared with the most broken-down, sway-backed horse imaginable, and Lincoln brought a wooden saw horse. Lincoln looked at the Judge's horse and said it was the first time he had been beaten in a horse trade.

3. Lincoln once worked in a store. A woman came for some tea and after she left, Lincoln discovered he had short-changed her six and a quarter cents. After work he walked three miles to return this money.

4. During the Black Hawk war, Lincoln, who had a limited knowledge of tactics, was marching a company across a field. Coming to a gate, he was



at a loss for the commands to get the company endwise so it could march through the gate. Said Lincoln: "Company, Halt! This company is dismissed for two minutes, when it will fall in again on the other side of the gate."

5. Lincoln was riding with some circuit judges along a wooded road. He heard a bird chirping and drew rein to investigate, finding six little birds which had fallen from their nest. In spite of his friends' laughter at his concern over the birds, he searched through the trees, found the nest, replaced the birds and rode after his friends.

Musical Activities

With a log cabin setting and rough clothes, a party would not be complete without some old-time songs and square dancing. For a group "sold" to square dancing, a large part of the evening may be spent in dancing. For groups to whom it is new, two or three dances will suffice. The Virginia Reel is rather familiar, and you may start with it. Then may come Sourwood Mountain or other easily learned American dance. Here is a simple one to the tune of "Turkey in the Straw." You will have to step lively, acting out the calls as the leader chants them to the music:

Take a Little Peek (a folk dance)

Four couples form a hollow square.

Introduction (done only at beginning of the dance).

1. Honor your partner, sides address (bow to partner and corner),
2. All join hands and circle left.
3. Come back home single file,
4. Ladies in the lead, Indian style.

Figure Call

1. First couple out and lead to the right (stand in front of second couple and bow).
2. Around that couple you take a little peek. (Each member of first couple looks behind member of second couple whom he faces.)
3. Back in the center and swing your sweet (swing in circle).
4. Around that couple, you peek once more,
5. Back in the center and you circle four (join hands with second couple and move left half-way around).
6. You circle four and pass right through (first couple passes between man and lady of second couple).

7. And you go right on as you used to do (first couple goes over in front of third couple and bows).

(Repeat lines 1 to 7 two more times, as first couple goes to third and fourth, but on last time, say "And go right back home where you used to be")

Change Call

1. Home you are and balance all (step toward partner and back),
2. Swing around all and swing around eight. (turn partner twice around, eight steps on this and next line.)
3. Go up the river and across the lake.
4. Allemande left (turn corner all the way around with the left hand),
5. And a grand chain eight (give right hand to partner, pass her, left hand to next, and so on, doing a grand right and left, half-way round on this and next line.)
6. Hurry up, boys, don't be slow.
7. Meet Mary Ann and away you go (meet partner and promenade home with her on this and next two lines).
8. Back home again with a promeno.
9. Hi dee, hi dee, hi dee, Oh!

NOTE: The second couple now does the Figure Call, all do Change Call, and then the third and fourth couple do likewise.

Songs to Sing

The old familiar songs are most suitable for our party for the well-worn songs which everyone knows and loves will add in generous measure to the feeling of "at-homeness," informality and simplicity about which a Lincoln Party should be developed. Here are a few of the songs which you might sing:

Old Folks at Home
My Old Kentucky Home
When You and I Were Young, Maggie
Aunt Dinah's Quilting Party
Oh! Susanna
Old Black Joe
Carry Me Back to Old Virginny
Dixie
Water Boy

Refreshments

You will have a hungry crowd by now. Use those pennies to good advantage and serve as hearty refreshments as your purse allows. Sing a few old-time songs and your Lincoln Party will close on a note of old-time friendliness.

Citizen Boards in Public Welfare

ONE OF THE by-products of the tendency towards centralization, evident in the United States for the last few years, is the inclination to question the value of unpaid citizen boards in the field of state and local public welfare administration. Perhaps this inclination is a symptom of our alleged drift toward a totalitarian state. In any event, it is a challenge to those of us who favor citizen boards, as a part of the democratic process, to promote conditions to insure their efficiency.

No thoughtful, informed person would, I think, defend the usefulness of unpaid boards under all circumstances. On the contrary, experience seems to indicate that their usefulness depends entirely on the extent to which certain conditions essential to their successful functioning are met. These conditions fall into three groups: the qualifications of the board members, the qualifications of the officials with whom they are associated, and the legal and traditional terms of their association.

To begin with the last, it is essential that the duties and responsibilities of a citizens' board should be real and that they should be clearly defined by law. There is no possible justification for setting up boards that are mere rubber stamps. They involve a waste of time for all concerned and good people will not long serve on them. Generally speaking, the more that is demanded of a board member, the better the type of person who will accept the responsibility. People will make real sacrifices in order to do something that is real. They won't in order to perform a perfunctory service.

Besides a clear legal definition of the duties of citizens' boards, a tradition must be established favoring their full functioning. It should not be difficult to ed-

Because public service is one of the most important of leisure time interests, we commend this article to readers of *Recreation*, many of whom are members of recreation commissions and boards, or are associated with various other citizen groups promoting public welfare in one form or another. The article is drawn in part from a paper given by Mrs. Madeira at the National Conference of Social Work at Atlantic City. It appeared originally in the November *Mid-monthly Survey*, and is reprinted by courtesy of *The Survey*.

By MARGARET CAREY MADEIRA

Vice-President

Public Charities Association of Philadelphia

ucate public opinion on the importance of non-partisan citizen representation in the administration of public welfare services, nor to promote the understanding that such boards are a means of safeguarding from partisan exploitation not only the interests of unfortunate people, but the resources of all of us. To a great extent the responsibility for this education rests upon the members of the boards themselves. If they become isolated from their public, their usefulness is seriously impaired. They should not only represent the public in their field but also should interpret to the public the activities in that field. Such a tradition cannot, of course, be built up in a day; it takes more than one administration to establish it on a firm basis, but without it the requirements of the law may become meaningless.

I do not mean to imply that local boards should attempt to determine policies which by their nature are the responsibility of the state agency. Experience has shown that over-reach-

ing at this point can be a serious obstacle to the execution of state-wide policies. Local boards should interpret state policies and adapt their execution to varying local conditions. They should, moreover, take part in the formulation of state policies and if they are constituted as they should be they will have an important contribution to make. In my opinion they should resist

the almost inevitable tendency on the part of the agency higher up to turn them into dummies. The assumption that the bigger the governmental unit, the wiser and purer the people who direct its activities, may be carried to extremes.

Qualifications of Board Members

To turn to the qualifications of board members on which successful functioning depends, the first and most essential is integrity of purpose. I am well aware that people often develop under the stimulus of responsibility, and that those who have sought a position for trivial or selfish reasons often fill it with honor. However, one cannot depend upon such miracles. The chances are that more harm than good will be done by citizens' boards, unless the dominant motive of their members is a genuine desire to perform a useful service to society. That such a motive is often accompanied by a wish for recognition need not disturb us too much. The desire for honor from time immemorial has been an incentive to action, even to sacrifice. It is a perfectly normal desire which can be put to good use as long as the ruling purpose is unselfish, and as long as ambition to shine is tempered by humility in the face of responsibility.

Closely related to integrity of purpose is willingness to keep an open mind—an essential qualification for a representative of the public. A member of a citizens' board should be able to see the questions that he is called upon to consider, not from the point of view of a class or a race or a sect or a section of the state, but from the point of view of the whole public. When the claims of different groups conflict, he should be able to weigh these conflicting claims objectively, intent only upon getting the right thing done, not upon serving a special interest, not upon getting his own way.

Aside from these attitudes of mind, the most important qualification to look for in a board member is the ability to make some real contribution to the work of the public agency with which he is associated—a contribution based on special training or on special interest. At the risk of digression, I want to say a word here about the often arbitrary distinction between "lay" and "professional" service. It seems to

me that some of us need to consider this distinction with fresh eyes. It looms large in the minds of many social workers—sometimes disproportionately large. Since I am a layman in every sense of the word, it is perhaps unsuitable for me to point out that a passionate interest in social work may plough and cultivate one's mind as successfully as special training. On the basis of deep and genuine concern, plus active work as a board member or a volunteer, one may develop as disciplined a mind, as steady a point of view, as may result from formal education for a professional career. I do not believe that such formal training for social work as is offered to us at present sets a person apart as does training for other professions. There is nobody of exact knowledge related to this field corresponding to that which the doctor, the lawyer, the engineer must cover in order to function at all.

The value of formal training, especially when it is broad and reasonably free from dogmatism, is, I believe, beyond dispute. I realize fully the necessity of establishing and maintaining professional standards in the field of human service and the difficulty of setting up dependable substitutes for professional training. Nevertheless, it is a fact that social work of professional quality is often done by people who have not had professional training, and that, as members of citizens' boards, they may make a contribution to the work of a public agency as valuable as that of professionals.

The members of an official board should, then, be distinguished by integrity of purpose, by capacity for open-mindedness, and by ability to make a real contribution to the work of the public agency, a contribution based either upon special training or upon special interest or both. Undoubtedly these are pretty stiff requirements, and the question naturally arises whether it is possible for the appointment power to obtain the voluntary services of such paragons of virtue and intelligence.

Securing the Right People

Obviously the person who will make a really useful board member will not, as a rule, be appointed, unless the governor or the mayor, or whoever the appointing power may be, uses his privilege with a full realization of the re-

sponsibility he is conferring and of the high purposes to be served by the selection of well qualified people. Too often, board memberships are employed as currency for the payment of political debts; it is only by the grace of God that people so chosen are prepared for useful service. The same is true, of course, of appointments made to promote a political end, such as control over staff appointments under the board. Some degree of protection against this abuse exists in overlapping terms of board members, and a further protection is the transfer of the appointing power to a welfare commission whose members serve overlapping terms. But only an enlightened public opinion can provide complete defense against the misuse of the appointing power.

Granted, however, the good intent of the appointing power, there remains the difficulty of persuading the right man or woman to accept the appointment. This has always been a difficulty, but during the past few years recruiting the best type of board members has been complicated further by the fact that many qualified persons can no longer afford to accept obligations which make a heavy claim on their time and involve a considerable expense, direct and indirect. People who formerly were able to devote themselves to unpaid service without counting the cost, are now finding that their personal affairs, their homes and their businesses, require all they have to give. This economic difficulty could, of course, be removed, or at least diminished, by the payment of a per diem or a small annual salary to board members. It seems to me entirely possible that this may become necessary, though there is, of course, the chance that the cure may be worse than the disease.

Assuming this problem solved, the difficulty of enlisting qualified people would still remain. In view of the burden of work and responsibility that board membership may impose, we are forced to ask ourselves whether there is any legitimate inducement to offer to those who can do a really useful job.

It is a pity that Americans have become so cynical about public service. This is due partly to a sort of defeatism that afflicts many of us when we ponder too long the disappointments of democracy; partly to self-indulgence; partly to an overdose of modern psychology. But in any case, I think we have had enough of it. The truth is that we fulfill a basic need of our human nature when we render service to the society of which we are a part. The opportunity of the volunteer on a public board, whose work touches the health and welfare of his fellowmen, is a privilege, and should be so recognized. Only from a decadent point of view can it be seen as a tiresome duty or a pathological symptom. It is an opportunity which should be offered to the wisest among us, an opportunity to fulfill our ideal desires, a privilege for which the fortunate should be thankful—even if they are hard up. The future of our democracy will depend upon the extent to which the fortunate meet such challenges as this.

"The truth is that we fulfill a basic need of our human nature when we render service to the society of which we are a part. The opportunity of the volunteer on a public board whose work touches the health and welfare of his fellow men is a privilege, and should be so recognized."

Adequate Preparation Necessary

No matter how perfectly constituted a citizens' board may be, it will not be able to accomplish very much unless

the officials with whom it is associated are adequately prepared to carry their responsibilities. As government becomes more complex, the question of adequate preparation becomes increasingly important. There are few of us today who would agree with Andrew Jackson that "the duties of all public officers are so plain and simple that men of intelligence may readily qualify themselves for their performance."

Whether adequate preparation must mean formal education in social work is another question. I believe that most graduates of schools of social work are of the opinion that there should be neither a legal nor a traditional requirement that the state director of welfare should be a graduate of such a school. If this is their opinion I agree with it. It is true that

(Continued on page 512)

Community Buildings Here and There

COMMUNITY BUILDINGS, large and small, elaborate and simple, are being erected in all parts of the country, many of them as WPA projects and with the aid of federal funds. We report here on a few of these buildings which represent varying types of structures and services.

The Ellsworth Community Building

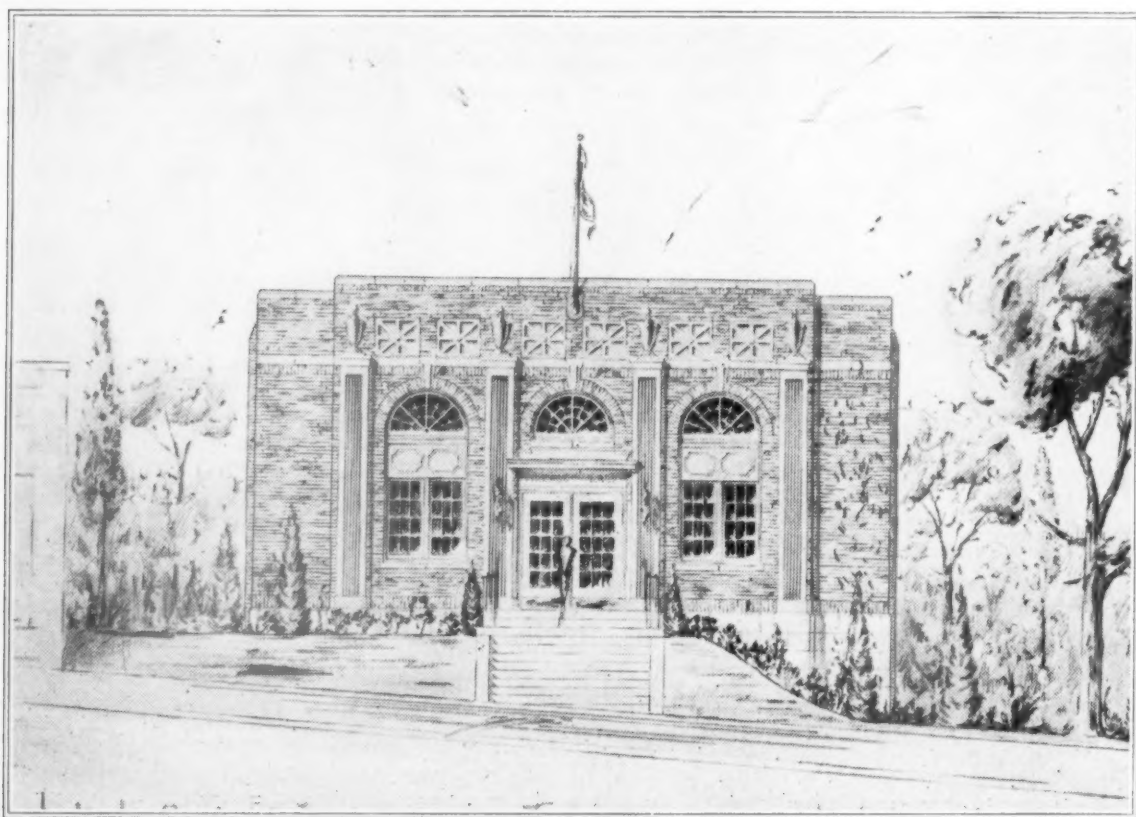
The community building erected by the village of Ellsworth, Wisconsin, in 1933 has already proven too small for the demands made upon it, and plans are being considered for an addition at the rear. The main floor contains a theater with a seating capacity of 300 people. It is equipped with opera chairs and sound apparatus, and moving pictures are presented evenings and Sunday afternoons. The theater is available for use by civic groups during the day. The lower floor contains a village board room,

The building at Ellsworth, Wisconsin
—a center for activities of all kinds

rest rooms and two bowling alleys. The building is constructed of brick and tile and cost \$18,000.

A New Community Center for Ely

Ely, Minnesota, is planning for a community building measuring 116 by 80 feet, with concrete walls, concrete and steel frame and steel sashes. It will consist of two floors and a basement. The basement will provide space for a cafeteria and kitchen, storage, boiler room, band room, band storage, Girl Scout and Boy Scout rooms. The first floor will have a library, American Legion room, a room for the Chamber of Commerce, a lounge, matron's room, shower and dressing rooms, a kitchen, closets and rest rooms. On the second floor there will be an auditorium and stage, storage, supper room and kitchen, lounge and parlors for men and women. The building will be paid for by a WPA grant of \$83,600 and a city bond issue of \$100,000.



Courtesy The Municipality, published by Wisconsin League of Municipalities

A Picnic Shelter House

The American City for October 1936 describes a rustic stone and timber roofed combination picnic shelter house which has been completed in the American Legion Park in Red Oak, Iowa.

The building consists of three sections: the one to the north is an enclosed room for dining and camp cooking; the central section is open with a fireplace for cooking and space for parking cars in inclement weather, with a paved driveway accommodating several automobiles, and the section to the south is occupied by toilets for men and women.

The walls of the building are of rock obtained from a nearby quarry. One part of the structure has a rustic wall with points and edges very rough; other walls are smooth, and all the walls of the building are 16 inches in thickness. Rough native timbers cut near Red Oak form the roof units of the building, and shake shingles were used as roofing material.

Reinforced concrete floors of four and five inch thickness are laid in the two enclosed sections, with two inch expansion joints around each edge. The enclosed dining room is 20 by 36 feet, with two stone stoves in the south end of the room. The central section is 27 by 42 feet, and the open fireplace joins the stoves of the enclosed room. The toilet end of the structure is 17 by 20 feet.

The building was financed with \$820 furnished by the city of Red Oak; State IERA, \$5,825.80; FERA, \$2,681.31, amounting to \$9,327.11. It is claimed that about \$2,000 will still be available when the project is finally completed.

A Rural Community Hall

If it is slow and steady that wins the race, then there is nothing of the hare about the story of the Arena Valley, Idaho, Community Hall, now firmly established and well-equipped. We must go years back into the past for its beginnings, when some thirty or forty homesteaders with a dozen families with children among them struggled to satisfy their common needs. One of the most pressing needs was a school house, but money was as scarce as the proverbial hen's teeth—a canvas of the resources of the neighborhood brought only a meagre \$100. Yet a school house there must be. A bachelor donated an acre of land, the business men of Parma, a nearby

It is always thrilling to hear of facilities for the use of leisure time which have come into being as the result of real community need and through the efforts of community folks themselves. There is a story of this kind in the evolution of the Community Hall in Arena Valley, Idaho, which began years ago.

town, contributed lumber, and as luck would have it the bridge of the Boise river collapsed—but just after the last load had been safely driven across. The raising of the building became a holiday for the men, who quickly put together the crude structure which could boast only walls and roof and floor and a few essential furnishings. The men grubbed sage brush for fuel for the winter months and soon the school was snug and fit for the twenty-four students.

The women, not content to let the men do all the contributing, organized a women's society, called it a Circle, and set about considering how they could better the community's social as well as material welfare. Of this Circle six are still living in the community and are active members of the group.

The first recorded social event was a Christmas entertainment with a sage brush Christmas tree and a quartet trained by a man who had never had a singing lesson in his life. A whole series of socials and entertainments followed at which a very nominal fee was charged for food or admission so that in time a fund was accumulated with which insurance was paid, the school finished, trees and plants purchased, and later a piano and organ installed.

About 1919 the county took over the school and it was used less and less by the community until it became like the old-fashioned parlor, just for special occasions, not for the everyday social needs of the community. For ten years community interest dwindled and lagged. Gone were the fine team work and neighborhood spirit which the struggle for the school had aroused and which had contributed so much to the happiness of the people. Many wanted a community hall, but it was too large an undertaking at the time.

As early as 1916 a group had formed an association for the purpose of "bettering conditions socially and maintaining a public park." The Association had acquired ten acres of land opposite the school, now enlarged. It was graded and fenced and one corner given over to a baseball diamond. But until the Park Board decided to build a community hall, the park had played little part in community life. Realizing women had contributed a great deal to the community life in the past, the first thing the Board did was to ask

(Continued on page 514)

Flint Marches On!

NO MORE DEFINITE answer to the question of using school buildings as community centers can be found than is presented in the success of the winter recreation project in Flint, Michigan, sponsored by the Mott Foundation.

With fifteen school buildings being used in 1936, compared with five in 1935, the attendance has more than doubled and the program of activities has expanded accordingly. Despite the fact that the number of community centers has been tripled, still there is not enough room to take care of the thousands taking advantage of the programs.

Workshops Attract Whole Families

An outstanding example of the unprecedented interest in programs that are bringing fathers, mothers and children back to school buildings at night, is in the woodshop, machine shop and metal shop classes. Designed for boys, these shop classes presented a problem to instructors when fathers, mothers and daughters accompanied the sons to the classes. The leaders were equal to the occasion, however, and now the program finds mother and daughter classes and father and son classes in workshop. So great is the interest in these programs that it has been necessary to divide the classes into two periods—6:30 to 8:00 and 8 to 9:30.

Community Sings and Other Activities

Another new phase of the program is the Flint community sing, a weekly event held each Monday night. Starting

with about a hundred in the first night audience, the sing has developed into such community favor that full houses greeted the directors in the third week of the project. In fact, so popular has the community sing become that smaller sings have taken root in several community areas.

Developed on the basis that the programs should be adapted to the particular community instead of trying to adapt the community to the program, the list of activities this winter covers a wide range. In addition to the extensive workshop programs, activities added to the project this winter include the community sing, fly rod and bait casting, pottery, commercial and parliamentary law, social dancing, woodcraft, home nursing, English for foreign people, common sense cooking, Americanization for foreign born, art instruction for elementary grades, band and orchestra instruction, choral work for all ages, common branches of school work, first aid classes and many others, all in answer to requests of those taking part.

Membership cards bearing the slogan "Recreation for Everybody" are issued to everyone taking part. Membership showed a hundred per cent increase over the 1935 program within a few weeks after the 1936 project got under way. With interest increasing each week, the project will surpass the 10,000 mark in membership.

The whole-hearted cooperation of the school board is having much to do with the success of the Flint Plan of

(Continued on page 514)

A young participant in the recreation program so successfully conducted last summer in Flint, Michigan, and which resulted in a material reduction in juvenile delinquency and automobile accidents. The program is being continued this winter, and one of its most important features is the use of school buildings.



Courtesy Flint Journal

Recreation for Colored Citizens in the

New Democracy

There are evidences that progress is being made in meeting one of America's pressing problems—better provision for the recreational needs of our colored citizens.

By E. T. ATTWELL
Director, Bureau of Colored Work
National Recreation Association

IN EMPHASIZING the problems of the new frontiers to be faced today, Dr. William J. Carrington in the *Kiwanis Magazine* suggests that we should be interested in "seeing that *all* children get their fair share of every tax dollar." While they have no voice, no vote, yet "the children of this generation face the frontiers of a hostile social and economic wilderness where lurk more stealthy danger and savage crime than ever tested the fortitude of the early pioneers. . . . Leisure has increased out of all proportion to training for its wise use."

In confronting the needs indicated in Dr. Carrington's statement there can be no doubt but that the colored children are more voiceless and voteless than are children of the majority group. In fact, if welfare, social or recreational movements were to start from the logical point of need, they could well begin their inaugural efforts in neighborhoods where reside the families of the sun kissed; they invariably represent the socially and economically *marginal* group. They are not always the children of careless parents. In their tender years they are subjects for formative activities rather than reform.

A nationally known play leader, in a recent report, repeated the assertion of a student or statesman, probably a philosopher, who reemphasized the fact—"recreation has no meaning in this country, unless it becomes thoroughly democratized." I am inclined to believe the acid test of democracy in public recreation is still and primarily the provision of opportunities for participation of our colored citizens. However, there is no cause for discouragement when we realize that democracy is slower moving than other forms of government.

Progress Has Been Made

In visiting the communities which have approached this recreation frontier in tolerant and considerate spirit, I find not so much a difference in the technical direction of wholesome recreation activities for colored people, as compared to recreation for white people, but merely, and importantly, a difference in the *problems* to be faced in promoting available facilities and leadership. That these problems have been recognized and in many ways adjusted is indicated in the unusual growth of the available centers and playgrounds for colored groups in every section of the United States. The one hundred thirty-nine communities providing special or exclusive facilities, mainly in southern states, plus hundreds of other cities where the adjustments are less difficult but where cooperative or bi-racial uses of recreation centers make playgrounds available, are real testimony of a forward march in democratizing America's recreation movement. Nor has this marching been all rhythm or sounding of feet as of marking time. The communities including consideration of the needs of colored people have increased nearly two hundred per cent in the past decade. Last year (1935) a check-up of recreation buildings discovered eighteen additional centers particularly set apart for use of colored groups, and an increase of forty-nine play areas.

The evolution in terminology applying to play—recreation, leisure time activities and other terms—has kept pace with the expansion or inclusion of various activities. For the colored programs, however, and especially where facilities to house recreation in their neighborhoods exist, the service offered has involved the most generous interpre-

tation of leisure time provision. Domestic science has crept in under "household hobbies" and physical and health recreation absorbs a medical clinic. Reading rooms approaching a branch library were often the initial provision in a "colored" community center. As a matter of fact such buildings often represent the only available headquarters for all the recreational, social and welfare needs of this group. Even in cities where specific centers for these allied services may function they are often found unattractive or inhospitable.

But, without being statistical, there are at least a hundred communities developed in the past decade where they have as a part of their recreation program some organized recreation unit for colored groups which did not exist before. Where the National Recreation Association field workers have been able to stimulate interest and interpret the needs greater development has been evidenced.

Recreation Buildings Secured

One of the cities which, just a few years ago, I often used as a shining example was Dayton, Ohio, with "a \$5,000.00 budget for a colored center increased to \$7,318.00." That program today includes the Linden Center, costing about \$90,000.00, which represents perhaps the best in construction and utility of any recreation building in its class. Its featured combination auditorium-gymnasium, its glazed tile wainscoting and club rooms with glass partitions are the "last word" in material and plan for such a moderate cost plant. It has an indoor swimming pool and clinic rooms.

But back to the "few-years-ago" budget and its source of support. First, one has to be told that the city municipal authorities and the Community Chest officials in Dayton are friendly and cooperating. This may be due to mutual respect. Whatever it is, it works wonders for a sanely supported program. For example, the Linden Center budget now totals \$24,450.00. It provides for recreation, social and a health program and the budget is provided jointly by the municipal departments and the Community Chest. A department of the Linden Center which could be styled an extension department owns and operates one of the best groomed nine-hole golf courses in the state. Both the golf course and the center build-

ing, while under colored supervisors and leadership, are still public facilities.

There are buildings in other Negro neighborhoods in many other cities costing more or less than Dayton's center, notably in Detroit, Michigan, where a plant known as the Central Community Center is operating—a building worth nearer a half million dollars. I mention the Dayton Center, however, for its unusual construction and its sane and yet rare combination of source of support. Even its building fund was provided by a city-wide vote of all citizens and out of tax funds for this project *alone*.

Probably the most interesting and unique center building acquired through the service of the Bureau of Colored Work is located at Steubenville, Ohio—it is called the Central Recreation Center. Outdoor swim facilities, a combination assembly hall and gym, and three small club rooms represent a \$50,000 value to the colored program which was provided solely by the municipality.

Citizen Support Essential

There seems much confusion in some communities as to whether tax funds should be used for the needs of other than property holders. Their insight into economics has not provoked their thinking to the point where they feel, as some do, that any-

one who breathes is likely to pay taxes even if he never owns a downtown skyscraper or business place.

It is refreshing, then, to see that communities increasingly are willing to share public facilities with a minority group. It is also interesting, after fifteen years of continuous travel in all geographical sections, north and south, to note the acceptance of certain fundamental plans for local progress in developing recreation service for colored groups. The four essentials—leadership, program, facilities and support—are as justified as a yard stick for colored work as for white groups. In fact, it is likely that more care is necessary in providing these elements in a colored program than would be true of other groups. But the last named element, support, is a fundamental. Not financial support alone, but that kind of support developed by and through a citizenship interest. This interest is found possible where a recreation department or agency invites the organization of a colored Recreation Council. This

"There is something in our American Negro that is so playful, so inherently esthetic, that it is our great loss that in our largest cities the Negro populations are always left to the last in public services." — E. C. Lindeman.

group should emphasize its responsibility not in "solving the race problem" (whatever that may be) but in aiding, in an advisory capacity, the stimulation of participation and guidance of the community recreation program.

The development of an outstanding program particularly designed to reach the Negro is typified by the work in Cincinnati, Ohio. While it represents a favorable field, having a City Manager government, a forward-looking recreation superintendent, a liberal or fair-minded Recreation Commission, all recognize the contribution made by a Citizens Recreation Council in the development of a program which last year reached an attendance total of 404,199 Negroes. The Division operates two, year-round, separate centers located on spacious play fields, a number of school and neighborhood center programs and makes play street activities appear to be as important as vacant lots and playgrounds. To top off this set-up, the Negro supervisor of colored work of Cincinnati forms the contact point for the city-citizenship cooperation. So many calls came in for a copy of the Citizen Council Constitution and By-Laws in use that it was necessary to mimeograph them to keep up with the demand.

Cincinnati also includes in its colored work an unusual project called the C. & O. playfield. A center building, moved and reconstructed, has been placed on this field, a large area in the "West End." Activities are directed at meeting neighborhood conditions. But the story of the field and building and their operation is too exciting to try to tell, except as a special recital, in some later issue.

Detroit also developed its great recreation center on the basis of its citizenship interest. It has the most elaborate Recreation Council with standing committees included for the promotion of standard and special recreation activities.

This organizing phase of the colored recreation

program is quite in line with the philosophy that "community recreation is more largely the organization of people rather than the offering of a group of activities."

One of the special features in many cities is the development in the Recreation Council of an advisory committee or board. This gives opportunity for inter-racial cooperation. The term *advisory* has grown to mean, for these councils, a bi-racial group of lay leaders in the community.

Activities

Several people ask: What special recreation activities can fit the colored group? I have seen no limitations. Even public golf courses are faced with the profound problem of having Negro applicants for service and use of facilities. Golf is becoming as common as football among colored groups.

Members of this group are easily participants in all phases of the present recreation program, not only the physical but the cultural or artistic. They are said, by a lecturer in one of the leading Eastern universities lately, to have contributed some typically American influence to what we have in drama, music and art, except for "sky-scrapers."

Yet without opportunity to develop these talents the energy or skill seems to reach less valuable levels. The program in Jacksonville, Florida, has flourished for several years, but they still have

Steubenville takes pride in the recreation center provided for colored citizens from municipal funds



a leader for the development of their rhythm band—a group which *makes its own instruments*. A group there also receives instruction in the technique of the Virginia reel, and enjoys it! Neither the rules for harmonious choral music nor routine of the dance seem “inherited,” even for the Negro. Native skill may always be improved by direction.

However, music particularly harmonizes with the racial inclinations of the Negro. He is accepted as the most emotional of all the human groups on earth. Leopold Stokowski, in comparing finer and greater music recently said; “It must be offered humanely, not through the intellectual approach. The intellectual approach that is for mathematics, for chemistry—not for music. Music is *emotional*.” No wonder, then, that as a vehicle for recreation, music is so popular with the group. The Negro chorals in many sections of America, which have been developed or aided by our Bureau of Colored Work, attest to the interest, in that part of our program. In the activities promoted through the Community Center Department of Washington, D. C., the group vocal and instrumental phases are particularly successful.

Federal Emergency programs especially of the past year have finally reached the colored program in frequency and numbers. Perhaps the largest number of job relief or youth aid folks are in the program in Baltimore. Not less than two hundred men and women are assigned to the Negro recreation projects there. Of course Baltimore’s colored group outnumber all other cities in the United States, where separate provision in public education and other agencies obtains. The Division of Recreation and the Playground Athletic League, two separate agencies, both have activities inviting the Negro, the former exclusively, the latter as a part of their general program. School buildings furnish the indoor facilities. An annual festival and other “celebrations” at Druid Hill Park on an area or section available to colored groups makes possible many exhibitions of interest, talent and pageantry. The “June Festival” of the past summer was considered as colorful and artistic as any pageant produced under the direction of colored specialists in the Division of Recreation there.

Much of the delinquency and crime and other indications of anti-social reactions charged to the Negro might be minimized if more opportunity for group recreation activities with leadership were provided and in more places. Rural, better housing, and industrial projects, will fall far short

of their possible beneficial results until, or unless, the recreation factor is given its place in the general scheme. For so many years the play urge among Negroes has been without encouragement, due to conditions that enforced plowing rather than *invited* playing! In spite of these conditions the Negro made song out of arduous toil and captured the music of the spiritual in an atmosphere of gloom with a cloudy sky lined, to his sight, without silver; yet out of it all he was inspired to see the “chariot of hope” swinging low! So I would say the music program is important to a well-rounded program for him. He still possesses the spirit of play in his work. Mark Twain, if alive, could find new material for work incentives in “clean up weeks” or in witnessing the young folks marching with the tools of cleaning in their playful attitudes.

Among groups drama has a strong appeal. The idea of being somebody else than just plain folk occasionally beckons many in pageantry and drama. The handcraft recreation has attracted the young people in the program at Fort Worth, Texas. Even with limited leadership and facilities the various activities in the program each has its followers. Springfield, Illinois, also produces fine exhibits in handcraft.

Whatever disinclination toward providing physical activities may have gained sway, the showing recently of record breaking Negro youths indicates some possibilities in creditable performance in sports and games.

The social recreation project is of slower acceptance. Leaders and community groups are still pioneering in neighborhood good times. The “swing” orchestra, the commercial dance hall, and now the new menace to America’s social welfare, the “Tavern,” is taking its toll of Negro youths as it is of white youth. In most communities, for the Negro young men and women its heavy toll is almost inescapable, due to meagre and often total lack of wholesome competing activity. More day camps and outings organized around centers may help inaugurate possible social recreation events until they are in regular demand.

Assistance Is Available

Many communities have not yet learned of the help in developing a program available to colored groups and are unacquainted with the work of the Bureau of Colored Work of the National Recreation Association and with the various plans and

(Continued on page 515)

"Curtain at 8 P. M."

"OVERTURE! Overture!" There's excitement in the air. It's a first night and everyone feels the thrill of the occasion. This is the big test for the "WPA Park Board Outdoor Theater" in the city of Minneapolis.

It's a beautiful night. The waters of Lake Harriet reflect the glory of the night and create a magnificent background for the brilliant lights on shore. The gleaming white bandstand has been transformed into a stage, and with its orchestra pit a bower of flowers, and its black velvet curtain topped with artificial silver clouds that form the proscenium arch, it stands out in the night in the brilliant glow of the spotlights as a thing of beauty and enchantment.

Four thousand people "out in front" have felt the happy excitement of opening night. As the overture ceases, there is a surge of conversation that rises to a peak and drops to a hush as the curtains part and a romantic figure in yellow satin blouse, gay sash and white trousers steps onto the front stage into the glow of a spotlight. He is playing an accordion. The lights flash on the brilliantly studded instrument as the strains of a sprightly yet somehow haunting melody are projected

By ALICE DIETZ
Assistant Director of Recreation
Minneapolis Park Board
and

J. KENDALL VAN BOOSKIRK
WPA Supervisor of Dramatics
Minneapolis

out over the audience, through five huge amplifying horns with a power and clarity that sends little electric impulses up and down the spines of the spectators! As the musician reaches the climax of the number, a figure steps through the

curtains singing the words of a quaint "Swiss Walking Song" and the audience begins to sway to the surge of its happy rhythm and to hum the tune.

Let's Sing!

"Let's sing!" The cry goes out over the audience, and as the beautiful melody of "Swanee River" touches their hearts, the audience pours forth its soul in the mass rendition of a glorious song. Oblivious to the care, and forgetful of the trials of a hard-fought day, the audience loses itself in the comforting folds of song.

Then there is a new song. It's about Cape Cod fisher-folk, and as we learn the simple words we feel the roll of the deck under our feet. We're singing it now. We must have known it for years. The children want "Shortnin' Bread" so we give them their fill of it and swing away on "A Bicycle Built for Two." But surely our half hour of singing isn't over! Ah,

A WPA troupe of players rehearses for a performance at Camden Park



yes, it is! You see we sang several old songs and a few modern ballads that we forgot to mention.

The Show Is On

And now "the show's the thing." The master of ceremonies tells us that it will be a three act comedy. He says that we are to laugh and have a good time; that we probably won't learn anything; that the play has no particular moral, that it's just a clean, funny show, and that if we laugh, he will be happy. Well, we're willing enough to laugh!

There is a hushed second, then the lights come up and the curtain slowly opens to reveal a beautiful stage. The set is gleaming silver. There are black and crimson drapes of velvet and tasteful furniture. The actor is speaking. We can hear him as clearly as though we were in the same room with him. The show is "ON."

And it is literally true that the "the show is on" in Minneapolis. The picture we have given you is only an example of the thing that took place all over the city last summer. It was not always as ideal as the happy two weeks at Lake Harriet; many parks were not so perfect in natural arrangement. But in every park, from the largest to the smallest, the spirit reflected in the scene at Lake Harriet was present.

How It All Began

In order that we may have a more complete understanding of what this is all about, let us go back to the very beginning of the whole project.

About the fifteenth of January 1936, the Federal Government made possible, through the WPA agency, the hiring of a group of twelve professional actors and a director. Those in charge of the recreational program of the Minneapolis Park Board and its WPA recreational affiliate saw an opportunity to incorporate into their program a dramatic feature that was new and exciting in its potentialities. A dramatic department was immediately set up and the actors went into rehearsal on a three-act comedy.

On the night of January 31st, the dramatic group produced its first play at the Masonic Home for Aged to an audience of 250 delighted old people. There followed a production period of one month during which the group played entirely for the benefit of charitable institutions to an aggregate audi-

ence of over 4,300 people in eighteen different agencies.

With the coming of March, the group inaugurated a new production policy. The Park Board made possible the use of park buildings and the troupe covered the city where the buildings were adequate in a series of "one night stands." During this period severe weather conditions somewhat held in check the audience contacts, but the group played to 4,100 people in the month of March and opened the eyes of all concerned to the splendid possibilities of the program.

The Park Board, fully cognizant of the fact that drama was the coming thing in the parks, made possible the construction of many new features of production equipment. We find the group the proud possessors of a splendid new set of portable footlights that were made in sections to facilitate moving them. Floodlights were built that vied with commercial equipment in efficiency and design. A set of attractive screens was constructed. These screens were six and one-half feet in height and three feet wide, and were made in pairs hinged together with a special double hinge that allowed them to swing in either direction, thus making possible the formation of almost any shape set desired. They were made of a good grade of burlap set in a sturdy but light frame. A portable switchbox and sufficient cable were furnished. A sound-effect board was constructed which included auto horns, buzzer and telephone bells.

The group had been rehearsing a new play, and with the new equipment ready they undertook a new production plan which involved playing in the park buildings again. But this time they stayed for two days and put on a matinee and evening performance each day. With better production facilities and a general improvement in weather conditions, we find the theater program taking a bold step forward in the month of April. Attendance figures were doubled as the group played to 8,900 people during the period.

May continued the steady progress of the preceding month, and the attendance grew to 11,358.

With the end of the month of May, however, a new problem faced the group. The weather was too warm for comfort indoors. People's interest lay in the out-of-doors; it was decided that the indoor dramatic season should be brought to a close.

(Continued on page 515)

Among the plays thus far given have been the following: "The Match Maker," "The Singapore Spider," "The Bath Room Door," "Tons of Trouble," "Rats," and "Dixon Family." There have also been amateur auditions.

Sixteen Million Books

N ECESSARY as it is to classify and tabulate, there are things which escape statistics and yet may be a truer gauge of the Library's place in community life. What symbol can describe an old man holding his grandchild on his knee while together they spell out an Andersen tale? In what table does the man belong who writes, "I have been bedridden and in pain for the past year; without library books life would have been unbearable?"

It is possible to determine the percentage of fiction and non-fiction called for, and to divide the latter into precise groups; but no reader thinks of himself as a fraction of a statistic. He is as individual as the young man who, though the house in which he lived and all his possessions were destroyed by fire, brought back the charred remains of a Library book and asked what the fine would be.

Children and the Library

Group them as it may and must, the Library deals with individuals, and it begins with them at the age when words and print first come together. Once the introduction is made, boys and girls come to the Library because they find it fun to be there. They bring their stamp and coin collections, their marionettes and hand puppets, their model airplanes and boats, their woodcarving and clay modelling, for exhibition in the children's rooms of the branch libraries. They are keen critics of the books about their hobbies, and have lively and stimulating discussions about them.

If only they could get the books they want! Interest in reading for its own sake has been keener than ever before, but the book stock for circulation use in the children's rooms is close to the vanishing point.

"Year by year this work goes on. No bands play. No football team crusades for the glory of higher education. But quietly the influence of the Library extends through the City and from the City through the world."

care.

Standard titles, old favorites, formerly duplicated in large numbers, have disappeared from circulation shelves. Thousands of children miss the books they should read while the spontaneous desire to read them is strong. Many of these children have never known their library in a normal state when it was possible to find an "easy book," a fairy tale, a sports book, a book of popular science or an adventure story on the shelves.

It is impossible to supply the books needed to sustain the natural interests aroused by the motion picture, the radio, the playground, and the school. Although 3,404,646, the total number of books circulated from the children's rooms of branch libraries and Extension Division, is still a respectable figure, it is a loss of over one hundred and fifty thousand from 1934.

Boys and girls have reason to claim as their own "Reading for Pleasure," a selected list of old and new titles, classified by subject rather than by age or school grade, briefly annotated and well illustrated, prepared by the Library and widely distributed. They check the titles they have read or want to read, and read the notes with a relish that is reassuring to those who have watched with growing concern the effect of reading for credit.

The list has taken the idea of reading for sheer pleasure to hundreds of children who are deprived by physical disability or distance, of personal visits to the Library. Two copies travel back and forth every week to the Fordham Branch on a laundry wagon driven by a man who, as a boy, was a reader

In a report which bears the title—"Sixteen Million Books," the New York Public Library tells of its services during 1935. It is the story of work done under the almost overwhelming difficulties which libraries have suffered during the depression. Recreation workers will be particularly interested in the extracts from the report presented here, though the entire report may well be read.

The number of volumes recorded, 323,700, gives no idea of existing conditions. Two-thirds of that number are so worn and filthy that they destroy respect for all books and become a menace to their proper

at the Rivington Street Branch. He will not allow his children to miss the pleasure he had in reading because of the distance of their home from a library.

A house-ridden boy on the lower East Side has never seen the Library. His mother carries his copy of the list back and forth to the Hamilton Fish Park Branch with the boy's choices checked. "Adventure," and "The Sea," are the subjects he likes best, but the notes give him clues to many other interests.

Books are not the only things that bring children to the Library. Exhibitions, story hours, club meetings, marionette shows and a host of other activities, in most of which the children themselves have part, keep them coming and serve to stimulate a great variety of reading interests.

Often, too, the Library goes to the children. Especially is this true of the storytellers, who go to schools, social settlements, playgrounds, and other institutions, in addition to conducting the regular story hours in the branch libraries. A typical scene from work outside the Library was that at the Roosevelt Playground where groups of fifty or more children in bathing suits, dripping from the swimming pool, gathered to listen to fairy tales.

Adult Education

The Library plays an important part, and is aware of a greater opportunity, in the field of adult education. Almost every branch cooperated with the Adult Education Projects of the Board of Education, and classes met regularly in auditoriums, children's rooms, club rooms and work rooms, almost every day in the week, in art, music, English, foreign languages, drama, playwriting, parent education, lip reading for the deaf, stenography, filing,



Courtesy The Library Journal

The revolving bookcase on "Reading for Recreation" which the Santa Barbara, California, Public Library entered in a recent sports parade at a Chamber of Commerce luncheon.

citizenship. Plays were produced in the Little Theaters in the branches. Drama groups, puppet shows, concerts, discussion groups, have prospered. In two branches, Riverside and Yorkville, experiments were conducted in reading aloud for adults. These will bear watching. Why, the Library asks, should not the theory behind story-telling for children be applicable to adults?

Readers

These activities, and the many exhibitions held during the year, were, of course, part of the Library's effort to stimulate and maintain interest in books and reading. Not all of the effort is made in the educational field or to increase the circulation of books of non-fiction. To the man or woman who works hard, either at a job held or for a job wanted, recreation and release may be more necessary than serious reading. The Library has welcomed, and sought to further, the book-interest aroused by the theater and the motion picture. It has found that not only the published play, or the book from which a movie has been made, are in demand, but that the circulation of books related either by subject or author can be noticeably increased.

Picture Collection

The steady growth in the use of the Picture Collection continued. 726,028 pictures, 35,061 more than in 1934, were borrowed for

(Continued on page 516)

"You see, books contain the thoughts and dreams of men, their hopes and strivings, and all their immortal parts. It's in books that most of us learn how splendidly worth while life is. . . . Books are the immortality of the race, the father of most that is worth while cherishing in our hearts. All that mankind has done, thought, gained or been, it is lying as in magic preservation in the pages of books. They are the chosen possession of men. Books are the food of youth, the delight of old age; the ornaments of prosperity; the refuge and comfort of adversity; a delight at home and no hindrance abroad; companions at night, in traveling, in the country."

A Plea for the Speech Arts

in the

Recreation Program

If it gives joy to an individual to put colors together and reproduce a sunset, or sounds to make a song, why is it not equally pleasurable to portray thoughts and emotions skillfully by use of words?

By GEORGE BERREMAN
Supervisor of Adult Education
Lane County, Oregon

TO THOSE accustomed to think of recreation solely in terms of physical activities such as swimming, hiking, baseball, and golf, the idea of including the speech arts in such a program will seem strange indeed. No intelligent person questions the re-creative value of sports, but the human animal is more than a physical machine. His recreational needs are many and varied.

Recreation may be defined as "The group of activities and interests which relaxes strained nerves, rids the individual of worry, for the time, rebuilds the physical, mental and spiritual fibers; and enables him to meet life joyously and successfully." We might further define recreation as "A multiple process by which the handicaps of the individual are reduced to the minimum, and his assets are increased and rearranged for effective use." Certainly, skill in some of the speech arts is an asset which brings both joy and usefulness to the one possessing it.

We recognize that the individual born without power of speech is severely handicapped. We do not so readily recognize that a man with normal speech organs who does not know how to use them in expressing his best thoughts and emotions is also handicapped. How can such a person get more pleasure and profit from avocational activities than acquiring skill in self expression?

For convenience let us divide the speech arts into three divisions: Oral speech, dramatics and written speech. This division is open to criticism but forms a working outline.

In suggesting possible topics for class work in a recreation program we must note that any speech study can be made vocational and laborious, or avocational and pleasant, depending upon

the way the individuals work. There is a measure of skill and expertness possible to a person who devotes his vocational work to an activity that is seldom possible to an amateur. We are advocating the use of the speech arts as an avocation, hence do not require the heavy labor nor expect the perfection of skill found among professionals.

Oral Speech

Self Expression. One of the most popular classes among adults is that of self-expression. The personnel of this group is made up largely of busy people who as members of church, lodge, social group, school meeting, find difficulty in expressing their opinions effectively. Such persons do not want to make an exhaustive study of public speaking. They want to join a group in which there is opportunity to talk, debate, take part in mock trial, play at political convention or legislature, and thus gain confidence in speaking. These individuals want to be able to give a short after-dinner speech, or take an active part in a church group. Many individuals very rapidly reach these simple goals. Hardly less recreational value is found in the social intercourse, friendly rivalry, exchange of opinions and consciousness of freedom in speaking. No cut and dried program is needed for this group. Readings, skits, short plays, debates, discussion of important questions and display of spontaneous humor will be easily forthcoming once the ice is broken. A light lunch served pot luck style at the close of the class hour will do much to enhance the social value of the class and put the members at ease.

Speech Defects. The effort to cure speech defects, such as stammering, deafness, lisping and

other serious speech weaknesses is more difficult. Possibly such an effort belongs in the field of education proper rather than in recreation. However, the need is so pathetic in some cases that it hardly seems worth while to quibble over titles when we ought to do something for the man. Such persons must be grouped according to affliction and dealt with very tactfully. They are extremely sensitive. Sometimes such affliction is beyond the power of any but the most skilled specialist to help, but there are many cases in which a little help may do much to relieve the situation. No attempt along this line should be made without careful investigation of the need and the skill available to supply that need.

The Art of Interesting Conversation. Few among us are interesting conversationalists. One talks about himself when we want it quiet so we can talk about ourselves. Another is silent and responds in monosyllables to our best efforts to draw him out; still another harps on one idea until we are almost distracted. Few can find a conversational meeting place with a casual acquaintance. Yet there are a few simple rules which if known and applied will transform many a bore into a pleasant companion. These simple principles can be learned and practiced during the class period. During the week each member can observe and listen in on conversations which he can report to class. This combines theory and practice in a very splendid way.

Debate. A man said to those around him, "The preachers are all hypocrites. They are after the money and easy life." A companion asked, "How many ministers do you know personally?" The man replied, "I know one and he is a rascal." "But my dear man," answered his companion, "there are one hundred thousand ministers in the United States. Assuming that the one is a rascal, do you think that convicts the entire hundred thousand?"

This man was giving a concrete example of the shallow, superficial way in which thousands of people reach their conclusions on political, economic and religious questions. The study and practice of debate gives even the amateur some definite methods and principles by use of which to evaluate the true and false in the propaganda around him. There is nothing the American people need more as citizens than ability to analyze and evaluate the flowing rivers of material which pour out from the press, the platform and the radio. The uninitiated can hardly realize the plea-

sure derived from ability to select the facts from the assertions and know why one is reliable and the other is not.

Story-Telling. A story-telling club provides an interesting and profitable recreation. Stories can be secured from experience, from literature and from life. It is necessary that stories for use in this club be worth while. Just "swapping yarns," will not meet the purpose of this study. The stories may vary from light adventure to religion, but anything cheap or vulgar must be banned. Individuals should be encouraged to bring original stories to the club.

The Open Forum. The open forum is gaining a place in America both as recreation and as an educational activity. While great skill may be needed to lead a forum with hundreds in attendance, one with moderate ability can conduct a forum discussion with a small group. Since individual self-expression is the chief goal, the small group gives better opportunity for expression of individual opinion than a larger group. Subjects of interest are numerous. One may choose a local question such as, "Should the City of Carlton Build a Swimming Pool?" Subjects of general interest are, "The Economic Situation," "Compulsory Military Training," or "The Liquor Problem." The meeting may be opened by a short speech by some one well informed on the subject, or by either a symposium or panel discussion. Either of these should stir up interest and insure a lively discussion by the members of the audience. The purpose of an open forum is not so much to settle a question, as to induce study and exchange of opinions.

Speech Organization. But few among us are able to organize our thoughts in such a way as to convey them clearly to our fellow men. A study of English Fundamentals including paragraphing, spelling, organization for emphasis and accurate selection of words is sure to interest a group of people in any community. Most individuals attempt to write for publication at some time in life. The fact that most of us do not succeed in crashing the editorial gate does not alter the fact that we are interested in writing and speech organization. Writing for some may be a poem to a lover, a story for the magazine, or an article for the daily paper. With such motivation the study is a pleasure if the student can feel that he is making progress.

America Speaks. America speaks daily through the comics, the movie, through advertising and through the radio story hour. What language is

spoken through these mediums? Why do we laugh and cry with "Orphant Annie" or wait anxiously for the next interplanetary adventure with "Buck Rogers?" A live wire group would find search for the answer interesting.

Reading Clubs. Reading clubs are popular among women. There is much to be gained by extending such organizations to include more of the youth and of men. A wealth of material is easily available ranging from light fiction to philosophy. A reading club gives the member an opportunity carefully to analyze a book or article and present his finds before a group. He thus gains confidence in his own power to speak, and valuable knowledge of selecting, summarizing and evaluating reading materials.

Easy Dramatics for Busy Folks

People enjoy a play, a skit or a burlesque. It is easy to build on this interest in forming an amateur dramatics club as recreation. The individuals constituting the membership of groups of this kind are not interested in the stage as a profession. They are expecting no flattering offers from Hollywood. They want the pleasure and poise to be acquired through taking part in, preparing and presenting an amateur play. Plays chosen for this group should be simple and brief, involving not more than four to six characters. Any production involving a considerable number of characters will cause great difficulty in securing attendance at rehearsals regularly enough to do good work. Several plays using four characters will be better than one play with a dozen characters.

Impersonation. A study group in impersonation is easier to lead than one in drama. There is less of stage setting, simpler costumes, little problem of lighting and equipment. Subjects for impersonation are all about us. We can use our neighbors, our officials, race characterization, or members of the legislature. Such study will develop our powers of observation and understanding of people.

Study of Costume and Make-up. No individual entirely escapes the necessity of using make-up in his daily life. None of us are willing to be seen exactly as we are. We strive to hide our imperfections and enhance our charms. Women use powder, lipstick, rouge, corsets and perfume. Men wear clothes chosen and tailored to make them look younger, or older, fatter or leaner, as the case may be. We might mention hair dyes, wigs,

stretching machines for short people, face lifting and so on *ad finitum*. We try to present ourselves to the world of folks, not as we are but as we would like to be. How badly we succeed in our use of make-up may be readily learned by watching the people who pass a given street corner. We see colors that clash, garments which accentuate the defects of the individual instead of disguise it, and lack of taste in the use of make-up everywhere in evidence. Some qualified person could provide a jolly time and help these people to really profit by use of make-up!

Stage Setting, Balance and Lighting. Many persons have opportunity to coach simple plays and pageants in the Sunday School, the lodge and various other social organizations. The study intended for this course gives each member of the group in turn a chance to act as stage manager, lighting foreman, coach of actors and property man in the production of a play. Aside from the coaching experience there is much in the way of color harmonies, fittingness of furniture and arrangement which can be used in home decoration.

Pageants. The pageant is very popular. There are historical pageants and religious pageants. Some, such as "The Wayfarer," given by the City of Seattle, and "Covered Wagon Days," produced by Eugene, Oregon, are very elaborate. Others are very simple. Many valuable ideas of color, costume, impersonation and cooperation are to be gained in such study.

Written Speech

This is a very tempting field, but in all probability it should be left to a specialist in English to outline. However, the short story, amateur journalism, letter writing, diaries, poetry, articles, autobiographies, browsing through current authors, political platforms vs. presidential messages and the best sermons of fifty years ago vs. those of our day offer very tempting territory.

Conclusion

In any community the work attempted must be measured by the ability of the teachers available and by the needs and desires of the community. The best policy will probably be to list carefully possible teachers, together with a list of the subjects they can teach, and check this list with community needs. Following this, the attempt should be made to fill in the missing places in the pro-

(Continued on page 516)

A Parent Teacher Council Finds the Way

By GERTRUDE E. FLYTE

ON A COLD winter night last January when a blizzard threatened and buses had stopped running because of impassable snow drifts, a small group of mothers from the Sioux Falls, South Dakota Parent Teacher Council appeared before the Board of Education and asked their approval and support in promoting a summer playground program for their city. The Board received them courteously and assured them of their support. With this encouragement the women began to plan constructively and to enlist the cooperation of other recreational agencies.

Sioux Falls is a city of approximately 35,000 people. It is located on the banks of the winding Sioux River and is one of Nature's beauty spots. Its beautiful parks are enjoyed by thousands and various recreational opportunities are provided. Sioux Falls does not have a recreation commission. Therefore in initiating the summer playground program the little group of Parent Teacher promoters sought help from the logical agencies interested in recreation and were successful in securing sponsorship and financial aid.

The Ground Work Is Laid

The Board of Education pledged the use of the fourteen schools in the city which included the gymnasium as well as the playground and equipment and some handcraft materials. The Park Board gave permission to use the parks and swimming pools and a limited equipment. The City Commission paid the salary of the city playground director, a young woman of unusual training and ability.

That was a fine start but much needed to be done yet. The biggest problem of all was yet to be met. That was the securing of leadership for the playgrounds. The committee's next contacts were with the District WPA office which set up a project through the Professional Division provid-

A city of 35,000 people mobilizes its forces and a community recreation program is the result. And it was all started by a small group of mothers who, on the night of a blizzard, began to plan for a summer playground program! The vice-president of the South Dakota Congress of Parents and Teachers tells the story of cooperative effort.

ing for the salaries of thirty-five leaders.

And finally the problem of funds to carry such a big program had to be solved. Again the Parent Teacher Council led the way and arranged a big money-making project which took the form of an amateur show. They cleared approximately \$200 toward the recreation fund.

Then through a public meeting of representative citizens, through personal letters followed by personal contacts, they solicited contributions from some thirty organizations and clubs of the city. Like manna from heaven the checks came in and the program was assured.

Then came the task of carefully selecting the playground leaders and administrative personnel. After the selection came a period of intensive training. The training course included personal interview, supervised reading, district, county, and local recreation institutes as well as observation periods. At all times during the training process an attempt was made to impress the leaders with the importance of the job and the opportunities afforded for private employment when times returned to normalcy. The young people were eager to learn, enthusiastic and ambitious, quick to adapt themselves to new situations and to acquire new skills.

The Program Goes Into Effect

Finally the eighth of June came and the workers were placed on the fourteen school grounds and at two community centers and the summer playground program was begun. Careful planning of weekly and daily programs, close supervision by the city supervisor and the project superintendent, and generous publicity in the daily press, helped to hold the interest of the children and the public. The program was well balanced and rich in activity content. Tournaments, picnics, hikes, active and quiet games, music, dramatics,



Photo by H. D. Barlow, Ridgewood, N. J.

**All ages benefited by the program—
from the children of preschool age**

puppetry, handcraft, folk dancing, parades, story hour, sandcraft, treasure hunts and play days provided happy, healthful hours during a long, hot summer. All ages benefited, from the pre-school tots in the story hour to the fathers, mothers, and grandparents who came out to the community sings in the parks. A crowd of 12,000 people dotted the terraces at beautiful Terrace Park for the last community sing on August 30th. From beginning to end the program was a successful demonstration of community cooperation in developing worthwhile leisure time activities.

Recreation Council Helps

All during the summer, as the program advanced, members of the Recreation Council came together for conference and advice. They sponsored special activities, helped in a financial way, aided in publicizing the program and their advice was of assistance in avoiding duplication of existing recreational programs. The aid given by this Council composed of representative lay citizens cannot be over-emphasized.

Other Federal Help Received

In addition to the leadership furnished through WPA and NYA the recreation project benefited by carpenters who made game boxes, sand boxes, beanboards, stage sets, looms and cabinets. Women in the

sewing units of the community centers made game kits, playground balls, bases, bean bags, portfolios for the leaders, and costumes for plays and pageants. Clerical help was furnished to the city director so that outlines, directions, rules, bulletins, and song sheets were available to the leaders at all times. Older women were assigned to the project as matrons. They safeguarded the health of the children and served as custodians of supplies. They assisted in the sewing and handcraft classes.

Playground Review Is Final Event

The culminating activity of the Sioux Falls playground program was an exhibit of articles made in the handcraft and hobby clubs together with a stage performance which took the form of a playground review. Three hundred and fifty

(Continued on page 516)

**To the older boys and girls and adults to
whom music activities made a wide appeal**



Courtesy WPA, Washington, D. C.

Yosemite's Junior Nature School

UNUSUAL in its complete devotion to nature activities with children is

the Yosemite Junior Nature School in Yosemite National Park, California, the only organization of its kind sponsored by the National Park Service. For over fifteen years the Park Service, through its naturalist division, has been concerned with educating the public to an understanding and appreciation of the superlative beauties of the parks. The interest of children in the program of nature walks, hikes, museums, and lectures in Yosemite valley finally led to a specific program adapted to children. This program has grown year by year until now approximately four hundred children each summer take advantage of the opportunities of the Yosemite Junior Nature School. These are largely children of visitors who come to the park for stays ranging from a few days to one month.

The primary aim of the school has always been to develop an appreciation of our natural heritage of the out-of-doors and an enthusiasm for its conservation. In their attempt to teach boys and girls to "read the trailside like an open book," the leaders of the school

By REYNOLD E. CARLSON
National Recreation Association

have considered the development of wholesome interests and attitudes more valuable

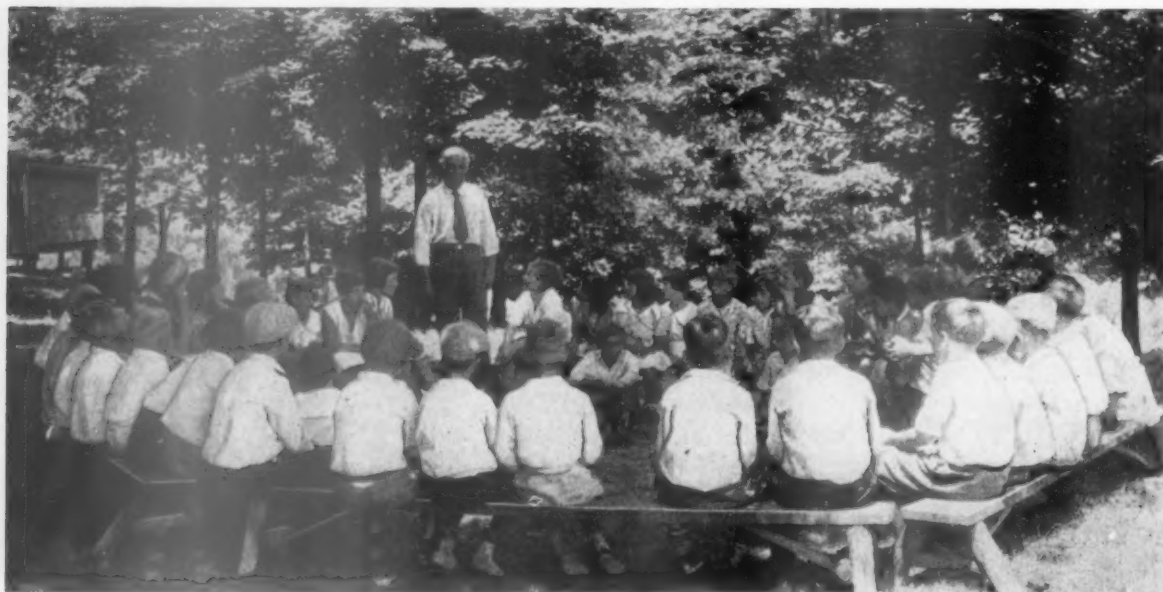
than the mere acquisition of knowledge. Similarly, the understanding of universal principles has been deemed more important than the ability to identify by name different species of plants and animals.

That this program should have arisen in Yosemite rather than in some other national park is explained partially by the fact that visitors to Yosemite are concentrated in a small area and as a rule stay longer than do visitors to other parks, with the result that children can gather easily and have time for the activities.

The setting for the program is almost ideal. Yosemite valley offers superb opportunities for the study of animals in their native setting, forests untouched by the timber man, plants unspoiled by domestic grazing, geological wonders that clearly reveal the story of mighty earth forces, and regions still fresh with the stories of Indians and the gold-seekers of '49. The availability of a well-equipped museum, local in character, where real Indians practice primitive arts in a demonstration

Indian village, where live reptiles may be seen, where habitat

There are city parks, too, in which children are given Nature instruction. At Oglebay Park, Wheeling, W. Va., they receive training in Nature lore.



groups of mounted birds and animals may be studied, where models, collections, and historical exhibits make clear Yosemite's story, adds immeasurably to the development of interest. Such a setting and such facilities cannot fail to arouse enthusiasm.

The Curriculum of the School

Perhaps the school should not be called a school, for it embraces none of the compulsory or cut-and-dried programs that are so often associated with the term. It might better be termed simply an outdoor nature experience for children.

A ranger-naturalist is in charge of the school, assisted by volunteer leaders. Five days a week through the six weeks of the school each summer, children between the ages of six and eleven appear at nine o'clock in the junior museum room of the Yosemite Museum. Here the newcomers register and the roll is checked. Five days' attendance gives a small membership pin to each child. The youngest children meet separately for a simple program of nature walks, games, handicraft activities and stories. For the children over seven, a presentation of the general subject under consideration for the day, always with illustrative material, is first given. This introductory presentation may deal with trees, birds, flowers, animals, geology or Indians, and may consist of the examination of tree rings on a redwood cross-section, the discussion of the differences in feet, bills, and feathers of birds, an analysis of the function of flowers in reproduction, studies of animal skeletons and skins, etc. Occasionally the park naturalist gives skilled imitations of bird songs. The presentation is intended to stimulate interest in the field trip which follows and which is the heart of the program.

The particular subject for the day is stressed on the field trip, but the naturalist must be an opportunist alert to capitalize on any interesting things which may appear. While identification occupies a part of the time, every effort is made to develop the understanding of basic principles rather than memorizing of names. Characteristics of plants are brought out, but their relationship to each other, to insects, to animals, and to man is also emphasized. Children are encouraged to use not only their eyes but their ears, their sense of touch, and, warily, their sense of taste in the out-of-doors. The principle of conservation with all its implications for nature study comes in for its full share of discussion. The naturalist in charge

encourages the children to express themselves and to ask questions freely, and children who have been in attendance for a long period of time are given opportunity to pass on their knowledge to newcomers. Games such as "I Spy" and "Tree Tag" help enliven interest.

Nature Explorations

The nature trails followed by the group start and end at the museum. The younger groups finish their programs shortly after ten o'clock. The children from twelve to eighteen have meanwhile been gathering in the museum, and the naturalist now meets with this second group. Here again the same procedure of taking roll, making announcements, and giving a short general presentation of the subject for the day is followed. It is now possible, however, to go much more deeply into interrelationships of different forms of life, adaptation to environment and life histories. The museum specimens are used solely to make possible observation of materials not easily observed by beginners in the field. Following the presentation in the museum the second nature walk begins. The walk, usually about a mile in length, is ended before twelve o'clock.

As a variation from the nature walk the auto caravan has developed. About once a week, with the aid of the Yosemite Parent Teachers' Association and other parents with cars, the groups are taken to interesting points beyond walking distance from the museum. Visits to the bear feeding pits, to the Indian caves, to the "bird man" and to the fish hatchery are typical. At each place the children are given an opportunity to observe and explanations are made by the naturalist.

One of the difficulties that has presented itself to the director of the school has been that of providing for newcomers and transients as well as for children making several weeks' stay in the park and those returning from previous years. As far as possible repetition is avoided for the sake of the latter group, and each day is planned as a complete unit for the sake of the former. On the field trips every effort is made to provide the very elementary materials as well as to give opportunity for expression by the more advanced students. In spite of these devices there has continued a demand for more advanced materials for the "old-timers" in the program. This demand has led to the development of a leaders' corps and a testing program.

The Testing Program

For those who wish to take some concrete evidence of accomplishment away with them two test cards have been prepared, one for the junior group and one for the senior group. At no time is the testing program urged upon the children, although many children planning reasonably long stays in the park express the desire to complete the tests.

Care is taken lest test-passing should be considered an end in itself. The junior test card contains eighteen items that must be completed in order to make the student eligible to receive a certificate of completion. These items cover a variety of subjects, such as the life history of a bear, the formation of Yosemite valley, and the food of the Yosemite Indian. After each item on the card is a space for the signature of the person to whom the item is passed. For the older children the test items are more difficult and more numerous. Such problems as the following are included: "Tell the methods of fish culture used in the hatchery," "Demonstrate ability to read the history of a tree by means of tree rings," and "Tell the principal values of forests." Both tests contain certain questions of identification of plants and animals.

Developing Junior Leadership

A leaders' corps, open to children over thirteen years of age, has come into being for two reasons: to provide activities for the older members of the school and to secure help in the handling of the growing numbers of children in attendance. Many of the games, treasure hunts and stories are planned by these junior leaders, and the testing program could not be carried out at all without their abundant assistance in test passing.

Eligibility for membership in the leaders' corps is based upon the completion of a course of training with certain specific requirements based on knowledge of the natural history of Yosemite valley. The would-be leaders meet frequently for afternoons of field training or all-day hikes with the naturalist. To win the leader's badge each applicant must demonstrate to the rest of the group the ability to interpret the major natural features of the trailside. Practice in group leadership in the field, leading of nature games, telling of nature stories, writing of nature observations and giving

"I should wish my children to be sensitive to all those aspects of earth and sky that can move the soul with loveliness or sublimity. . . . Certainly I should like them to be at home with Nature's infinite variety; to love not merely her verdure and blossoming but her mystic mists and yellow decay. . . . I think I should have a course in Nature running pleasantly through my children's years, and ranging from a recognition of the Pleiades to the art of making a garden grow."—Will Durant in *The Saturday Evening Post*.

of a nature talk at an evening camp fire are all part of the requirements. Every effort is made to insure real leadership training and the development of an attitude of appreciation for nature on the part of the leaders. Several who have taken this training have expressed an intention of adopting a scientific field as a career.

Some of the junior leaders go on with further study to receive

"mastery awards" in specific natural science fields, such as zoology or botany. Although sound scientific knowledge is demanded, certain very un-academic procedures are followed, as in the case of one junior leader who, as part of his zoology test, followed a bear for an entire day, taking notes on his behavior. He encountered considerable difficulty in following his bear through the dense pine groves until, in his own words, "I started playing bear, too. I got down and crawled along after him."

Twice each summer the "Yosemite Junior Nature Notes," written by members of the school and edited by the Junior leaders, is published in mimeographed form. The better articles are republished in printed form in the "Yosemite Nature Notes," a monthly publication of the Yosemite Natural History Association.

Children are encouraged to bring objects of interest to the museum. The older children make collections and mount specimens of insects, flowers, tree foliage, minerals, and the like for display in the junior museum room in which all the displays are child-made.

Through this children's program the Park Service begins early to develop a sympathy with living things and a desire for the conservation of natural resources. The fruits of the program will be in evidence when the gospel of the out-of-doors is carried by the children back to their own communities. Love of nature's creatures, acquaintance with the physical world, and desire to pass on unsquandered to future generations the outdoor heritage of America will lead to fuller living on the part of many young Americans.

"The child touches life at every point. The wholeness of living ideal and the way science reveals it create increasing wonder and the urge to understand the great symphony of life."

—Lucy Gage.

Harrisburg Revives the Kipona

"Kipona" comes from the Indian dialect and means "Sparkling Water." Tradition has it that the Indians who lived in the section when Harris settled there, gave the name to that portion of the river where the waters rippled over the rocks, forming the fork where the pioneer established his ferry.

ON MAY 17, 1936, a group of people interested in water sports met at the Reist Boat House in Harrisburg, Pennsylvania, to discuss the possibility of reviving the famous Kipona. An executive committee of nine members was organized. Biweekly meetings were held with additional members joining the organization. Eventually the following officers were elected to carry out plans for the Kipona: a general chairman and assistant; director of finance and assistant; director of floats and flats, and assistant; chairman of program committee; director of publicity and assistant; chairman of water program with three assistants; chairman of boat parade committee and assistant, and chairman of canoe and float decorating committee.

As a result of the work done over a three months' period, final plans were completed for the Kipona celebration to be held on Labor Day, September 7th. The program, which was sponsored by the merchants and the Park Department of Harrisburg, was dedicated to "the athletes of Harrisburg, past and present, dead and living, who have with the spirit of true American sportmanship spread the fame of Harrisburg as a sports and recreation center throughout the nation."

The Kipona, the first of the water classics to be presented in Harrisburg in fifteen years, attracted



By **ROBERT C. PELTON**
Supervisor of Recreation
Harrisburg, Pa.

to the steps and River Park what officials believed was the largest crowd ever assembled along the water front. There were approximately 20,000 present in the afternoon and 45,000 at the evening festivities. As a result, Harrisburg faced its heaviest traffic problem in the history of the city. More than sixty policemen on foot directed the traffic downtown during the afternoon and evening, while squads of motorcycle police traveled the streets to keep the traffic moving.

The Program

There were 350 entries for the thirty-two listed events. The participants arrived in droves at the beginning of the Kipona which opened with a race for the sail canoes. Thrilling indeed were

(Continued on page 517)

Softball—the Game for All

By ARTHUR T. NOREN
Secretary
Joint Rules Committee on Softball

A MOST amazing development in the realm of sports and athletics has been the increase in popularity of the game of softball. Sport writers refer to the national scope of the games of football, baseball and basketball and produce figures to justify their claims. Based on spectator popularity, there is no doubt that these sports attained an important place in the hearts of the American fan. Considered, however, from the point of view of player or participant popularity, the claim is made here that softball in 1936 led the parade of sports.

This team game, which is based on the fundamental skills and techniques of baseball but with sufficient modifications of the playing rules to make it a distinctly different game, is being played in every village, town and city across the continent. While Minnesota, Florida, Texas and New Jersey have progressed further than most states in the development of this sport, there is hardly a section of the country where it is not now being played.

A game that can be played by children and women, it is so flexible that it has challenged the interest and skill of the finest athletes. It has attracted baseball players to it because of certain factors that have made it a more interesting game than baseball, from which it had its origin. Industries, churches, schools and colleges play it in intramural leagues. Public recreation departments have enrolled thousands of young men who play it after working hours.

The finest teams are able to test their competitive abilities through the sectional, state and national tournaments conducted by the Amateur Softball Association. National competition such as hardly any other team sport receives has been developed for this game. The Eastman Kodak Company of Rochester, New York, who were declared the National Amateur Champions, can justly claim

this recognition because they were the final winners of scores of teams who had won state honors throughout the United

States, and were the representative of thousands of teams who had been eliminated in earlier league and tournament play, and who competed in the national tournament held in Chicago last September.

For the past ten years the game has been handicapped by lack of uniformity in name, standardization of equipment and interpretation of rules. The Joint Rules Committee of Softball, with representatives of the major groups who have been interested in developing this game, have been primarily responsible for securing practically unanimous acceptance of the single code of rules which are now published and distributed throughout the United States.

A Few Changes in Rules

The Joint Rules Committee has just met and considered the rules for the year 1937. Through observation reports from questionnaires and study of certain rules, the committee has decided that the official rules for 1936 will be continued in force for 1937, clarified as to wording and interpretation, but substantially the same except for the following changes:

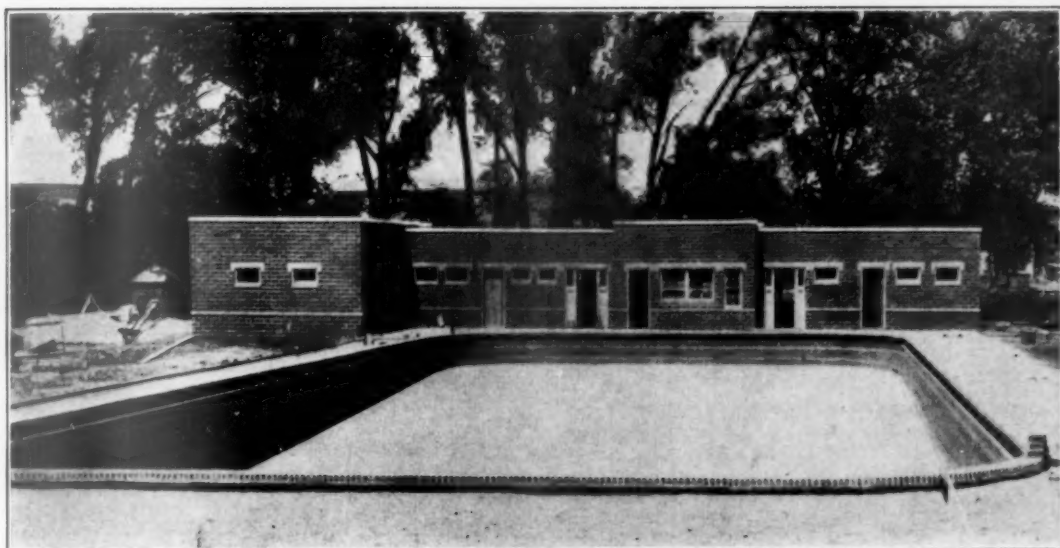
(a) Preliminary to pitching, the pitcher should come to a full stop facing the batsman with both feet squarely on the ground, and in contact with the pitcher's plate. The ball shall be held in both hands in front of the body.

(b) In the act of delivering the ball to the batsman, he must keep one foot in contact with the pitcher's plate, until the ball has left his hand, and shall not take more than one step which must be forward and toward the batter.

(c) A legal delivery shall be a ball which is delivered to the batter underhand. The

In 1927 the National Recreation Association appointed the Playground Baseball Committee. In 1933 the committee was enlarged to include representatives of a number of national organizations and was called the Joint Rules Committee on Softball. In 1934 more organizations were invited to appoint representatives. One of the most important steps taken has been the securing of the publication of one set of rules. Principal sports equipment manufacturers have agreed that any rules published would be in accord with official rules issued by the committee.

(Continued on page 518)



Courtesy Minnesota Municipalities

WORLD AT PLAY

Springfield, Minnesota, Has a Swimming Pool

ON August 1st, the city of Springfield, Minnesota, placed in operation an outdoor swimming pool constructed as a WPA project. The federal government furnished labor at a cost of \$12,462.11 and the sponsor paid \$10,536.64, contributed by the city and private donors. As described by the Minnesota Municipalities, the pool has an inside length of 120 feet and is 50 feet wide. The depth varies from 2 feet 6 inches to 9 feet 6 inches. It is equipped with runways around the outside edge, a scum gutter, discharge outlets and suction drains. It has a maximum loading capacity of 220 people.

The bath house, constructed at one end of the pool, is 86 feet 8½ inches long and 22 feet 7 inches wide and has a 7 foot 10 inch ceiling height. It contains a lobby, counter and towel room, and separate dressing rooms on either side for men and women. The dressing room divisions are completely equipped with dressing compartments, lockers, showers and toilets.

A Camera Club for Union County, N. J.

THERE are thirty chartered members of the camera club organized in September under the auspices of the Union County, New Jersey, Park Commission. Membership in the

club is open to any resident of Union County over sixteen years of age. Membership dues have been set at one dollar a year. It is planned to arrange a lecture series for beginners and another for advanced amateurs.

Thomas Walsh Memorial Athletic Field

TWO RIVERS, Wisconsin, has a memorial field adjoining two of its parks which is designed to accommodate the audiences which gather for many of the activities held in both the parks. With the help of CWA the field has been equipped with concrete bleachers with a seating capacity of 2,500. The cost of the project was \$57,000, \$12,000 of which was spent for materials. The contribution of the local municipality was approximately \$7,500. The field provides an area large enough to accommodate almost any type of demonstration and is used for outdoor church services, drill exhibitions, political rallies, plays and athletic events. A baseball field is included in the area. The field will furnish the setting for the centennial pageant to be held this summer.

Community Centers in Elizabeth

THE report of the Board of Recreation Commissioners of Elizabeth, New Jersey, for the year ending December 31, 1935, tells

of the four centers maintained by the Commission over which it has complete jurisdiction. These include the Downtown Community Center, a rehabilitated church building which provides boys' club activities; the first street center used entirely for the recreational activities of the colored group of the neighborhood; the Council Neighborhood Center, a project operated in cooperation with the Council of Jewish Women which provides a neighborhood meeting place for boys and girls in a congested section, and the Girls' Recreation Center which occupies a store building. More than 1,500 young people are members of these centers.

In addition, the Commission during 1935 conducted activities in five different schools for a total of fifteen nights per week. The activities included basketball leagues, gymnasium classes for men and women, dancing classes, choral and dramatic groups, a band, an orchestra, golf instruction, social dances, social clubs, Badminton, and fencing.

Nature Bibliography Available—In the April 1935 issue of *RECREATION* there appeared a review of "Nature Education: A Selected Bibliography," by William Gould Vinal. At that time it was suggested that copies could be secured through the School of Education, Western Reserve University. Dr. Vinal's bibliography is now obtainable through the Curriculum Laboratory of Ohio State University, Columbus, Ohio. In ordering it mention should be made of the fact that a special rate of 50 cents has been made by Dr. Vinal; otherwise the cost will be 75 cents plus postage.

A Museum and Music—The Buffalo Museum of Science has done it again! Added to its many and varied educational and recreational services, including for several years weekly sessions in music appreciation for children, there is now a symphony orchestra especially for graduate amateurs of the high school orchestras. Fifty-five players it has, including a very few who are still high school students and a few who are not graduates of the high school orchestras. The conductor, the Reverend Theophile Wendt, is a mature master of his art who in his long career has led fine professional symphony orchestras in various parts of the world. He is a member of the Museum staff, giving lectures on music as well as conducting the orchestra. Moreover, the Museum has been given not only the Carnegie Music Set

with its Capehart Radio Phonograph, an enormous library of records of the best music, and a hundred books on music, all of which are available to the public during certain hours, but it has also been given a very large and splendidly chosen library of orchestral music with scores and complete numbers of parts for a symphony orchestra. This music can be borrowed by any orchestra in Buffalo or nearby cities on deposit of fifty dollars. The interest and beneficence of Mr. Chauncey Hamlin, Director of the Museum, account largely for these fine developments.

Play Centers in Philadelphia—The Bureau of Recreation, Department of Public Welfare, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, in issuing its report for 1935, stated that the total attendance at the 40 recreation centers and 36 swimming pools was 10,351,818 during 1935. This is an increase of 481,311 over 1934. The attendance since 1912 has increased almost 800 per cent.

So This Is Boondoggling?—Under this title, the *Cincinnati, Ohio, Post* for October 20, 1936, reports on an eighteen hole golf course and a vast lake for boating and fishing which will be ready next spring at Sharon Woods. The works program being conducted by WPA will increase recreational facilities for 400,000 picnickers in the area. Water from three streams will back up against a dam built by WPA to form a thirty acre lake to be used for recreational purposes. The dam will serve the additional purpose of stopping soil erosion in lower portions of the park. The golf course, now being seeded, will have a club house reconstructed from an 85 year old farmhouse. The building crowns a beautiful hilltop, affording a view of three counties. Two other ancient farmhouses have been reconstructed, one as a home for the captain of the park police, the second, for the custodian. A third building to be used as maintenance headquarters was constructed from salvaged material from demolished barns.

It is estimated that on some days 15,000 people come to Sharon Woods which is a county park north of Sharonville. This number will increase as WPA completes additional recreational facilities.

The Twelfth Seminar in Mexico—The seminar to be held next July in Mexico will be led by a distinguished group of authorities on Pan American affairs. As part of the seminar the first festival of Pan American chamber music will be held,

sponsored by Elizabeth Sprague Coolidge and directed by Carlos Chavez. In addition, the committee will conduct in January and February a two weeks' seminar in Guatemala with a program organized along the lines of the seminar in Mexico. The committee also announces for February a midwinter institute in Mexico with a program of lectures, round tables and field trips. Further information may be secured from Hubert Herring, Director, the Committee on Cultural Relations with Latin America, 289 Fourth Avenue, New York City.

At Lakewood, Ohio—The Lakewood, Ohio, Recreation Department last summer conducted its summer playground program for little children on a play center basis. Over a six weeks' period for three hours on each of five mornings a week in ten schools activities were carried on for children from four years of age through the fourth grade. Enrollments were taken at the end of the school term, and the play school was in most instances conducted by a teacher from the particular building in which the school was held. The schedule included crafts, story hours, dramatics, singing, dancing, games and a free play period. There were 1,500 enrolled and an average attendance of 1,100.

A List of Available Ski Films—The Western Massachusetts Winter Sports Council has issued a list of available ski films prepared by Lawrence E. Briggs, Massachusetts State College, Amherst, Massachusetts. The statement gives the subject of each film, its owner with address, and the conditions under which the films are available. Further information may be secured from the Western Massachusetts Winter Sports Council at Massachusetts State College.

A New Playground for Quebec—The English speaking children of Quebec, Canada, will be provided with a new playground as the result of the efforts of the Quebec Playgrounds Committee, the City Council and the Militia Department. The site on which the playground will be located is considered an ideal one. Developments will proceed rapidly under the park embellishment plan for which the provincial and dominion governments recently voted the sum of \$100,000.

Hiking Units in Detroit—Under the auspices of the *Detroit, Michigan, News*, hiking units are

A. S. Barnes & Company

Publishers Since 1838

67 West 44th Street, New York

*Specializing in the publication
of books on*

**Physical Education
Recreation
Dancing
Sports
Etc.**

Complete Catalogue On Request

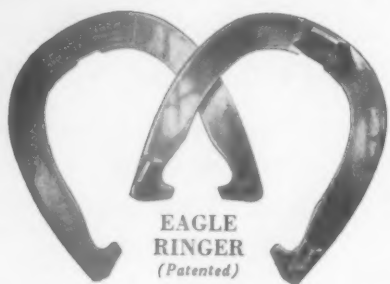
being developed for organized hikes on Sundays. Fourteen units took part in the first hike for which more than 1,000 people registered. Volunteer leaders were in charge of the group. The leaders who are being used for the hikes are trained botanists, biologists, mineralogists and astronomers, and all are familiar with one phase or another of nature study.

In Memory of Charles B. Stover—In honor of Charles B. Stover, the New York City Park Commissioner under Mayor Gaynor and a pioneer playground worker, a stone bench at Central Park was dedicated last August. The bench, of heavy granite, crests the knoll of the Shakespeare Garden. It is said to have been Mr. Stover's favorite seat in the park. "It is only fitting," said Mayor La Guardia, "that we pay our respects to a man who unselfishly devoted himself to the betterment of our city. Citizens such as he are unfortunately very rare." Park Commissioner Robert Moses praised Mr. Stover for the obstacles which he overcame in establishing park playgrounds and cited the city's need for continued playground development. Dr. John H. Finley, in recalling the career of Mr. Stover, said he left a pitifully small personal estate when he died in 1929. "However," he said, "He left an invaluable estate to the children of this city."

Community Centers in Sioux City

(Continued from page 478)

under leadership. In the evenings a program is conducted from 7:15 to 9:30 for the men and women of the community. All activities are being carried on in three large basement rooms, the



A Health-Building Game for Old and Young

Pitching Horseshoes is muscle-building recreation that appeals to all types of people. Install a few courts on your grounds, organize a horseshoe club, schedule a tournament. Write for free booklets on club organization, tournament play, etc.

Diamond Official Shoes and accessories are the choice of professionals and amateurs alike. It's economy to purchase equipment with the longest life.

DIAMOND
CALK HORSESHOE CO.

4610 Grand Avenue

Duluth, Minn.

Makers of DIAMOND Official Pitching Shoes

other parts of the school building being closed. Under this arrangement supervision of the activities becomes a simple matter.

Keen interest is being shown by the community in its recreation center, and plans are being made by the young men and young women to organize a minstrel show. Tournaments are now being conducted in table tennis, shuffleboard and checkers. Christmas presents are made for the holiday, and game equipment will be constructed by the men who attend the center.

From a Woodchuck Up!

(Continued from page 480)

contains room for forty-eight exhibitions, fifty display tanks, and a natural trout stream runs through it. In case of rain during a performance in the outdoor theater convenient entrances and plenty of space accommodate the audience in the aquarium.

Because funds are limited for stocking the building, help from several sources has been obtained. The state will start a jar hatchery to de-

velop white fish, pike, pickerel and other species. The tropical fish section will be stocked by the Toledo Aquarium Society, and it is hoped that the receipts from general admissions and opera will aid in buying specimens for this and the other buildings.

The old smokestack of the Milburn Wagon Works, ornamental stone from the old Miami-Erie canal locks, salesmen's tile samples and modern glass brick went into the aviary which cost \$217,000. It is windowless and air conditioned.

These are the major buildings, but in addition a tunnel "underpass" approach to the park, a sea pool, an Alpine garden, much ravine planting, walks, bear pits and parking area complete the facilities of the park. Plans for African Veldt and American Plains areas costing \$500,000 are being drawn up.

Talent Was Contributed

Not only did the Zoo Society unearth and utilize a mine of scrap material, but under relief work it obtained the services of persons skilled in special kinds of work essential to the development of the zoo but for which it could not afford to pay. There was a sculptor who made a number of statues for the park from old canal blocks; an entomologist who reorganized a \$1,000 collection of insects so skilfully that when he completed the task the collection was worth \$12,000. Relief work officials "shook down" 17,583 names to find this man. A teacher of sculpture and painting made a series of life-sized heads to show the development of the human race for the Hall of Man, and a painter prepared many of the backgrounds for the bird displays. These and the many other workers took great pride and pleasure in the task of building the zoo, coming to work with odds and ends of tile and steel and stone from their own garages and tool sheds, contributing ideas, and collecting tile which added greatly to the attractiveness of the aviary.

To a number of men goes special credit for this monumental piece of work—Mr. Schmuhl, WPA director; Paul Robinette, the architect; Percy Jones, head of the Zoo Board; Frank Skeldon, zoo director, and Mr. Yost, construction.

Citizen Boards in Public Welfare

(Continued from page 487)

either law or tradition requires that the secretary of health should be a physician, and that

the same condition applies to many subordinate officials in the field of public health. One might argue reasonably that the position of secretary of welfare should be safeguarded in the same way. But in reality the measure of protection afforded by this requirement in the field of public health is pretty small. However superior the ethics of the medical profession may be to those of most of us, nevertheless there are still enough politically-minded doctors to undermine the intention of the requirement, which itself is inadequate because it does not include training for public health work. If it were required by law or by tradition that the secretary of welfare should be a trained social worker, the results might be even more disappointing. Without going into the question of the political-mindedness of social workers, the usual social service training and experience, while an asset, in its present stage of development is too narrow a field to furnish adequate preparation for public administration on a large scale. How the situation may be changed in the future, by the efforts of schools of public administration, I do not know; but in the last analysis everything depends, and will continue to depend, upon the integrity of the appointing power.

When it comes to subordinate officials of the welfare department there can be no quarrel, I think, with the requirement that they should be thoroughly qualified for their special technical responsibilities and that their appointment should be on merit as determined by examination and evaluation of personality.

Making Service Count

Aside from knowledge of his field, an official must have a genuine desire to get the best possible service from his board in order that their mutual relationship shall be fruitful. He cannot be blamed if he fails to make any more use than the law compels of a board of vain and foolish people. He can be criticized severely if he fails to get all that he can from one that is well chosen and competent. Especially is this true today, when problems of public welfare have assumed such proportions that their treatment calls for the interplay of a wide range of knowledge and experience. There is a danger, in my opinion, that social workers whose knowledge is limited may assume re-

Magazines and Pamphlets

Recently Received Containing Articles
of Interest to the Recreation Worker

MAGAZINES

The Keynote, Fall 1936

(Associated Glee Clubs of America, Inc.)
New York's Second Barber Shop Quartet Contest

The Journal of Educational Sociology, December 1936

Community Organization in Hastings-on-Hudson, by
John L. Hopkins

The Journal of Health and Physical Education, December 1936

The New Leisure—and the Adult, by Edith M. Gates
Junior Boys' Sportsmanship Club, by J. Speelman

The American City, December 1936

Thirty-five New Tennis Courts Constructed in Trenton
Playgrounds
A Successful Municipal Flower Show

Parents' Magazine, January 1937

Family Fun, by Elizabeth King
Introducing a Child to Music, by Helen P. Law
Books for Boys and Girls, by Alice Dalglish

Leisure, December 1936

Christmas Greens, by Grace Igo Hall
The Puppet Show Goes On, by Helen Eva Yates
America's Ski-ized Band, by Bertha R. Parker
The Potter and His Clay, by Grove F. Ekins, Jr.
Trial Cookery, by Frances Green
Ride a Span of Hobby Horses, by Julia K. Byington
Christmas Table Decorations You Can Make, by
Dorothy Barber
Santa Claus Party Bag, by Harry D. Edgren, M.A.

PAMPHLETS

Annual Report of the Board of Playground Directors— Oakland, Calif., 1935-1936

Ninth Annual Report of the Division of Recreation of Louisville, Ky., 1935-36

Christmas Lighting Suggestions

How to Light Your Home for the Holidays

General Electric Company, Nela Park, Cleveland,
Ohio

Lessons on Basketball

Compiled by William A. Moore, Central Park, Louisville, Ky.

Service Bulletin for Teachers of Adults

Adult Education Program

New York City Board of Education and the Works
Progress Administration, 143 Baxter Street, New
York City

A Study Pertaining to the Athletic Directorship of Inter- collegiate Athletics, by H. S. De Groot.

Reprinted from *Research Quarterly*, \$.25

sponsibilities for which they are not qualified. In fact, I believe that this has already happened. To an unprecedented extent social workers have been in demand for governmental positions. Some of them, knowing little of economics or national finance, have shown no hesitation in advocating policies of far-reaching importance, the end results of which they are not equipped to evaluate.

A large percentage of the national income, federal, state and local, today is being expended in what we call the social work field. Questions of federal, state and local functions are involved. Policies reach from their impact on national economics to their effect on the humblest citizen. The whole complicated business of public welfare services from top to bottom calls for the related efforts of the best minds available. Citizen boards, properly selected and motivated, have a distinctive contribution to make, as have welfare officials and professional social workers. But that contribution will be useful only in the manner and to the extent that it is used.

Community Buildings Here and There

(Continued from page 489)

the women's Circle, started back in 1909, to cooperate with it in this enterprise. Thus began another period of united community activity.

On January 6, 1930 the Park Association set aside \$200 as a nucleus for a building fund and determined to solicit for building materials, funds, and labor. The response was immediate. In no time at all \$400 had been given, labor and materials were supplied, and one man offered to be overseer and lend his concrete mixer and gasoline saw. The funds were put in the Circle treasury and the Circle and Park Board worked hand in hand. Work began at once and arrangements were made for a grand opening in the middle of February.

Although there was a large debt on materials and it is customary to charge a rather high fee at such openings to help wipe out these obligations, because of the generosity of donors of labor and funds, the opening program and dance was given free with just a small charge of 25¢ for lunch. Over 300 persons attended the opening.

It was a simple building, like the first school

house, just the bare essentials—an auditorium 32 x 42, with a stage 14 x 14, and a concrete basement for dining room, kitchen and furnace room. There were seats around the sides, and by using the old circle benches a fair-sized crowd could be accommodated. Tables served 100 and a second-hand stove was purchased for the kitchen.

The community hall finished, attention centered on its administration. The hall was turned over to the Park Board and a set of rules adopted for its operation. The Arena Valley Circle, Arena Valley Grange, Sunday school and members of the association and all other groups or individuals, with consent of the Board, are able to use the center free of charge save for heating and breakage, and when admissions are charged, half of the amount collected must go to the Association.

Disaster came the first winter in a flood in the basement of five feet of irrigation water which broke through the front wall. The gasoline engine was put to work and the building restored in short order. During the winter a furnace was installed. In September, 1931 all debts for material were paid and soon the building was plastered and finished on the inside, the woodwork varnished and stained. The Circle again stepped in, and bought curtains for the stage. But it was not until June, 1935 that with the coming of electricity to the valley that the old gasoline lamps were discarded. Now the managers are striving to obtain folding chairs to replace the cumbersome Circle benches.

There is nothing ornate and pretentious about this community hall; it is neat and trim and compact. And along with its building the builders have also grown, building up a rich and satisfying community life of which this small white building is a fitting center.

Flint Marches On!

(Continued from page 490)

Recreation. Admittedly a problem before the plan of using school buildings was inaugurated in 1935, the school board entered whole-heartedly into the project and has seen its course vindicated by the tremendous growth of the project in 1936.

The hundreds of letters and other messages of commendation received from other communities throughout the nation have helped to convince a handful of skeptics that the plan not only is feasible but is necessary to the community's progress in dealing with the important problems of family welfare and juvenile delinquency.

Recreation for Colored Citizens in the New Democracy

(Continued from page 494)

studies made by this organization. Such communities or organizations within such communities, and already established recreation departments, will find valuable sources of aid in meeting the problems involved. One thing the Bureau of Colored Work has learned, and that is that in nearly every section the Negro group, so far as the complete program of activities is concerned, represents a community within a community. That is, a general city program may be ever so good intentioned, but it does not reach far enough to contact or welcome the inclusion of colored groups. Special planning to reach them and make available the program seems a need everywhere.

An unusual study is being made in Cincinnati through Emergency relief help covering the recreation problems of 20,000 individual colored people in their population. Their findings already indicate that neither church nor school agencies nor social work agencies supply the needs or desires. I am inclined to feel the problem can best be approached by public recreation departments. The problem is not sectional, it is nation-wide. When the South adopts its new-fangled cotton machinery releasing the millions of rural people from the burden of bending and borrowing, we shall need more adequate machinery for leisure and more inventions for absorption of free time in metropolitan areas, call it by the name of play or recreation, than we ever did before. Through WPA, PWA and NYA, the Federal Government is supplying leaders for recreation projects and aid in increasing facilities. Their entrance into the recreation field evidenced the recognition of a need, even though there exists no surplus in professional leadership. Certain it is that hundreds of colored recreation workers have been added to the movement; state and county Negro supervisors are on the job, and we are starting on a new drive for recognition and possible achievement in the recreation field.

In the education of colored leaders under Federal and local auspices, we have just completed a group of institutes held in six Kentucky cities. The institutes were directed by the writer with the staff from local, county and state NYA and WPA and their official family, cooperating. Altogether three hundred and sixty-eight attended. This is only one phase of our contribution to the educational or training needs of local leaders.

Just as is true in any movement, a recreation program demands trained leaders with skill, organizing technique, educational background or special talent. We may have to guide the vocational *guiders* in emphasizing the invitation this field presents to college trained persons. When the profession attracts such individuals who sense the service required there will come to local communities a more rapid expansion and growth. Thus may we meet the challenge of the new democracy.

"Curtain at 8 P. M."

(Continued from page 496)

During the month of June the group concerned itself with a special research project carried on for the most part in the Public Library. Hundreds of plays were read and carefully catalogued on index cards. A fund of valuable information was gathered together and made a part of the permanent equipment of the Park Board Recreation Department. This information concerning available material is now accessible to recreation workers and to the general public. In addition to this activity the group was engaged with rehearsal of a new three-act play.

Finally, the Outdoor Theater

On the 29th day of June there was projected an experiment in the field of drama that was to become widely known in the city as the "Park WPA Outdoor Theater." Powderhorn Park was selected as the site for the opening production. At this park there was a standard bandstand. The platform was about thirty-five by twenty feet, and stood about four feet above the ground. The railing was removed from one side and uprights were erected at intervals around the platform. To these uprights there was tacked green burlap, completely enclosing the sides, with the exception of a door at the back. An attractive curtain was hung across the open side, lighting equipment was installed and scenery placed in position. A large wall tent was erected at the rear to serve as a dressing tent and a storage place for properties. With this setup, and without the use of a public address system, the outdoor theater entertained 6,575 people the first week. At Riverside Park the following week there were 8,100 people in attendance. The theater attracted 11,150 people in a week at Loring Park and went on to Camden Park to raise its total monthly attendance to a new high mark of 34,506.

Just Out

A New Edition of

**The American Indians
and Their Music**

by Frances Densmore

\$1.00

A recent and authoritative resource for information on Indian subjects—an excellent reference for teachers, librarians, musicians, historians, club leaders and anyone interested in American Indian lore.

THE WOMANS PRESS

**600 LEXINGTON AVENUE
New York, N. Y.**

The month of August, which included the presentation at Lake Harriet, saw attendance rise to 43,450. Tourists from all over the country found their way into the audience. On one occasion, a charming little lady, fresh from Bonnie Scotland, came forward to request that during the community sing the audience should sing "Annie Laurie." This they did with a will. On this same occasion the actors were visited back stage by people from Boise, Idaho; Winnipeg, Manitoba; Tampa, Florida; Iowa City, Iowa; Manila, P. I.; Honolulu, T. H., and Corozal, C. Z.

It is with assurance that we say that the theater has found its way into the hearts of Minneapolis people and their friends from other states and countries. The Park Board and WPA officials who made possible the projection of this theater may well feel that their faith in the project was justified, and may view with interest and confidence the development that lies ahead.

Sixteen Million Books*(Continued from page 498)*

use in studios, workshops, theaters and homes.

The classified stock of pictures is now 625,668; 97,646 having been added in 1935.

**A Plea for the Speech Arts in the
Recreation Program***(Continued from page 501)*

gram. It is unlikely that all the courses suggested could be offered in any one community, while others not listed would no doubt be in demand. We have here, however, a suggestion of possible courses, many of which are valuable and practical in any community.

We may well remember that in vocational labor the individual has little freedom. His job and his boss determine what he shall do. In avocational work the individual works because he wants to do the thing he is doing. Many real contributions to a better tomorrow are worked out in spare time.

A Parent Teacher Council Finds the Way*(Continued from page 503)*

children participated in the program and demonstrated through the medium of song, dance and living pictures, the activities that had been enjoyed by some 3000 children during the summer. It was colorful and spectacular. It clearly illustrated careful planning, excellent leadership, close supervision, and joyful participation. It was so fine that certain phases of it will be repeated on play night at the State Parent Teacher Convention.

Cooperation the Key

The Sioux Falls summer playground program is an outstanding example of what may be accomplished when a community has the best interests of its children and young people at heart. The cooperation of the Board of Education, the Chamber of Commerce, the Park Board, the City Commission, service clubs and other organizations of the city, together with a determined effort on the part of the Parent Teacher Council that leisure time benefits be extended to underprivileged children through a wise use of federal funds, served as the keystone to the arch of a most successful program for an appreciative community.

What of the Winter Months?

As the playgrounds closed and the youngsters trudged back to school the emphasis of the recreation program shifted to activities for adults. The leaders were assigned to community centers and

have undergone further intensive training to help fit them for adult recreational activities. Community singing, chorus work, band and orchestra, little theaters, marionette shows, family night parties, club work, checker tournaments, folk dancing and American square dancing, debates and open forums are activities enjoyed through the aid of WPA leaders who are rendering a fine service to their communities. Community centers are crowded and new ones are being opened. The Parent Teacher Association has pointed the way toward happier living in its community and has achieved one of the major objectives of the association.

What has been done in Sioux Falls has been done in many smaller towns all over South Dakota and may be done anywhere if parents and teachers and interested citizens are concerned with problems confronting youth.

Harrisburg Revives the Kipona

(Continued from page 507)

the splendid boat races with boats roaring through the water at a speed of forty-five miles an hour.

The afternoon program lasted five hours beginning at one o'clock when airplanes from the Penn Harris airport flew in formation over the city. The program included events for sail canoes, sailboats, speed boats and motor driven canoes, and there were swimming races for juniors and seniors. Events such as tub races, canoe tilting and clown diving caused much amusement. With sailboats and motor boats added to the events since the last Kipona, the nautical Mardi Gras gained new fascination. As many as three events were conducted at the same time. While boat races were held along the shore and outside of the specially constructed lagoon, swimmers stroked the river within the lagoon of flat boats, and divers competed in the program arranged for them.

The evening events opened with a band concert by the American Legion band, Post Number 27. To the medley of Harrisburg's high school songs of today and yesterday an impressive array of athletes paraded across the lagoon in which the center of activities was located.

There were 150 entries in the decorated canoe parade and 50 entries in the float parade entered by business concerns of the city. Whether simply or elaborately decorated, the canoes glided over the calm waters in colorful procession. As the last float passed the judges' stand, a display of fireworks illumined the sky. As a background for the

Recreation Centers for Unemployed Men

SINCE 1931 the City Council of Minneapolis has maintained a recreation center for unemployed men. In 1933 it became necessary to secure larger quarters, and the center is now housed in a five story brick building remodeled in 1935 with federal funds. The ground floor consists of general offices. On the second floor is the auditorium with a seating capacity of 600 people and a stage fully equipped for stage shows and motion pictures. Other recreational facilities are also located here, including one shuffleboard, ten card tables and two ping pong tables. Small game equipment is available. Offices of the superintendent and of doctors and dentists are located on this floor. On the third and fourth floors are the dormitories with 150 single beds on each floor. The men housed here are older men unable to work because of physical disability. On the fifth floor are the kitchen and dining room. Two chefs are employed to prepare the meals which are served three times daily. A check room and workshop are located in the basement.

Throughout the week many entertainment programs are presented in the auditorium, such as plays put on by different dramatic clubs, orchestra and band concerts, motion pictures of both an entertaining and educational nature, and other features. The services of the entertainers are donated by different organizations interested in the center or provided by actors employed by the federal government. The programs are received with great enthusiasm. On Sundays the auditorium is turned over to different religious denominations for their services.

New York Opens Recreation Hall

A new recreation and shelter annex has been opened in connection with the New York City's Municipal Lodging House for the Homeless at 25th Street and the East River. The annex has been built on the old municipal pier Number 73 by WPA at a cost of \$250,000. It will fill several present needs but its chief function will be to provide a center for daytime use. There are two rooms which will provide reading and card playing facilities. Behind these rooms are shower and clothes cleaning rooms. The washrooms are equipped with tubs where the men can wash their clothes and gas dryers for drying them. Gas heated ironing stands are provided.

POSTERS•PLAYS•PROGRAMS LESSON OUTLINES



Safety Materials for the Teacher

• The Education Division of the National Safety Council offers a consultation and publications service to the schools on all problems relating to safety teaching.

• **A Special Safety Packet for Playground Directors** is now available. This is a valuable collection of materials to help the playground director promote safety on the playground and consists of ten attractive safety posters, crayon lessons for small children, a short play and a program of activities for supervised playgrounds.

Price \$1.00

• **SAFETY EDUCATION MAGAZINE** provides the teacher with material for a well-rounded safety program based on seasonal hazards. The colored posters, graded lesson plans, plays, stories, informational articles, accident facts, patrol news items and other features are prepared by school people who are experts in the field of safety teaching.

Subscription—\$1.00 a Year

•

EDUCATION DIVISION

National Safety Council

One Park Avenue, New York, N. Y.

evening carnival the Boy Scouts kept a series of bonfires burning on the Island field, while an array of powerful flood lights illumined the stage in the lagoon made of coal flats and floating grandstands. One of the most appreciated features of the program was the use of an amplification system through which announcements were made. With the microphone located at the judges' stand, the announcer kept the public informed of coming events and announced the winners.

Softball—the Game for All

(Continued from page 508)

pitcher may use any windup he desires providing that in the final delivery of the ball to the batter, the pitching hand shall be below the hip and wrist not farther from the body than the elbow.

This rule should eliminate many of the troublesome protests because of lack of understanding of the previous pitching rule.

Section 12 of Rule 27 having to do with stealing has been changed to permit a runner to leave the base as soon as a legally pitched ball has left the hands of the pitcher. Previously, the runner was held to the base until the ball had crossed home plate. The new rule should definitely provide the incentive for attempting to steal, which has been lacking in the game during the past several years.

In the matter of gloves, all players will be permitted to use fielder's gloves, but the use of mits are reserved only for the first baseman and catcher.

Most of the other important rules, such as distance between bases, number of players on teams, use of the bunt, size of the ball, etc., remain the same.

The manufacturers have been asked to produce a ball for use in 1938, which will be less lively than the present ball. Many cities having small playing areas find that the present type of ball cannot be used in their areas.

From all sources there was evidenced a feeling that the rules of the game should not be radically changed until continuous play through another year had demonstrated certain defects. Far greater progress will come from securing a general adherence to the present rules and concentrating our attention on the development of special pitching and batting rules that are unique in this game. Softball is America's game, because the rules are being written and interpreted by sources close to those who are actually playing the game.

New Publications in the Leisure Time Field

Skiing

By Ingrid Holm. Russell Sage College, Troy, New York. \$1.90 postpaid.

WITH THE INCREASING interest in skiing in this country, Mrs. Holm's book comes as a timely publication. The volume is forceful and definite, and the instructor who has a fundamental grasp of the technique of skiing will find the organization of the material and the seven suggested programs exceedingly helpful. Descriptions of the various techniques and definitely emphasized faults are listed after each position, break and turn. The usefulness of the book is increased by the fifty stick figures drawn by Emily Andrews.

With Puppets, Mimes and Shadows

By Margaret K. Soifer. The Furrow Press, New York. \$1.50.

THE PURPOSE of this book is to explain how the wealth of folk literature may be used by children as material from which to create plays for puppets, pantomimes, pageants, ballets, tableaux and shadows. The character of each of these dramatic media is described and the techniques of group play writing discussed. There are ten original plays and scenarios in the book, each based on a folk tale and with each play in a different dramatic medium. An extensive list of carefully selected and recommended books in the fields of stage technique and folk literature concludes the volume.

Ten National Character Dances

Arranged by Edna Lucile Baum. Clayton F. Summy Company, Chicago. \$1.50.

THIS COLLECTION presents in new guise some of the most popular and widely used types of national dances. The book has been arranged for the repertoire of teachers of dancing and physical education. In presenting the dances to the students, the teacher should supply as much historical background as possible, including information on the origin of the dances, the racial characteristics of the people who dance them, and the traditional costumes worn. To give new color to the old dance forms, the steps have been set to music of contemporary composers.

Modern Methods in Archery

By Natalie Reichart and Gilman Keasey. A. S. Barnes and Company, New York. \$1.50.

THIS TEXT FOR STUDENTS and teachers in the fundamentals of target archery discusses not only methods but such practical subjects as equipment and its care. There is also a chapter on archery competition with suggestions for events and tournaments, and a section on indoor archery. A glossary is included.

The Story of Costume Told in Pictures

Compiled by Belle Northrup, M.A. Art Education Press, Inc., New York. \$.60 postpaid.

FOR THE AMATEUR dramatic group this booklet should be invaluable when the point of costuming plays is reached. Its more than 300 drawings compiled from old prints and contemporary European books on historic costume show the outstanding epochs of costume from the early Greeks and Egyptians to Americans of the nineteenth century. In addition to period costume, the booklet includes the national or peasant dress of today.

New Ways in Photography

By Jacob Deschin. Whittlesey House. McGraw-Hill Book Company, Inc., New York. \$2.75.

THE TECHNIQUE of photography has been so greatly improved in recent years that few amateurs are aware of the resources available in the practise of their hobby. This book discusses the most up-to-date methods used by amateur and professional photographers for obtaining good pictures. It emphasizes primarily the methods employed in obtaining first-class photographs of all kinds of objects under all conditions. It also discloses secrets regarding so-called trick photography—all those branches of camera work which are at present little known to most amateurs.

Music in Institutions

By Willem van de Wall. Assisted by Clara Maria Liepmann. Russell Sage Foundation, New York. \$3.00.

THIS IS NOT a mere handbook. It is, for long and careful study, a 436-page book dealing with every imaginable phase of its subject. It is intense, lively, philosophical, psychological, sociological, as well as musical and practical, packed with the abounding vitality and cogitations of its author, who, formerly a professional musician, has for many years devoted himself to practical experience and intensive study of the uses and effects of music in welfare institutions. His interest has in the past led him to give especial attention to music's values to the mentally ill, but in this book it takes him into homes and schools for orphan children, for the aged, the crippled, the blind, the convalescent, and into general hospitals, almshouses, detention homes, reformatories and prisons, as well as into homes and schools for the mentally deficient and hospitals for the insane.

The book goes into the conditions and problems of the life of these institutions in order to relate the uses of music fully and intelligently to them. Two chapters are devoted to social education in institutions, two to the psychological influences of music, and a whole section to the specific aims and scope of musical activities in each of the kinds of institutions mentioned above. Then comes practice pure and simple in a section of over a hundred

pages on the organization and development of institutional music activities. This section gives specific suggestions for all sorts of vocal and instrumental activities and groupings, including small choral ensembles, note reading, rhythm bands, fretted instrument ensembles and drum and bugle corps, as well as those more common. Listening and composing are also treated, as are various kinds of dancing, from simple "rhythms" to court and society dances and interpretive ones.

The qualifications and methods of institutional music workers are given fifty pages. The final section deals comprehensively with the coordination of the music program with the work of other departments. It also deals with requirements of equipment, schedule, records and reports, and it presents examples of music programs in various institutions. A very large bibliography is added.

It needs hardly to be said that so comprehensive and detailed a work on the uses and effects of music can be of great value to any music director or educator or recreation leader, as well as to all institutional workers. Just as we have learned much about the general workings and health of the normal mind and body from studies and practical efforts with the ill and otherwise unfortunate, so we can learn much about the musical workings and playings of the so-called normal person and group from this ardent study of such doings by people living under other than normal conditions. Reviewed by A. D. Zanzig.

New York Advancing.

Edited by Rebecca B. Rankin. Municipal Reference Library, 2230 Municipal Building, New York. \$50.

In this book the departments and boroughs of the city of New York have presented an accounting to the citizens. A record of two years of accomplishment in municipal government is presented, together with a picturization of future developments already planned. "We have tried," says the editor in her introduction, "to tell each department's story in a dramatic style. Every statement is accurate and authorized by the department itself." Almost a hundred photographs have been used to illustrate this dynamic story. Of special interest to recreation workers will be the presentation of recreation being carried on through the Department of Parks and the description of public libraries, museums, and the Municipal Art Committee's program.

Recreation Bird Book.

Department of Health, Education and Public Recreation, Grand Rapids, Michigan. \$25.

This mimeographed booklet deals chiefly with the housing of birds and diagrams are given with directions for construction. There are also directions for making a bird bath and a wire nest basket. Suggestions are offered for feeding birds and for constructing feeding stations.

Adult Education.

By Lyman Bryson. American Book Company, New York. \$2.00.

This textbook in adult education has been written for the "thousands of students of the social scene and of education in America who have been wanting a systematic account of adult education." The material presented was gathered in the course of considerable work in the field in the promotion and administration of programs, and in leading adult groups. The book will go far in interpreting to the public the functions of adult education, the methods employed, materials, and ways in which it is organized and promoted. There is an interesting discussion of changes in adult education and their relationship to the movement. "Adult education," says Dr. Bryson at the conclusion of his book, "is only one of the ways by which all the resources of a social group may be put to work for the betterment of life. But it is important because it has to do with the life of the mind. . . . Our success in managing our difficult civilization may hang upon the use we make of the learning power which is ours as long as we are alive."

Individual Satisfaction in Adult Education.

A Study by Olive O. Van Horn. The New York Adult Education Council, Inc., 222 Fourth Avenue, New York. \$.50, plus \$.05 postage.

This booklet has been made possible by the cooperation of over 1,000 users of adult education and more than a score of leaders of organized activities who contributed material for the study. The report sets forth the social significance of adult education and traces the changes which have taken place during the depression. It describes the users of the program and tells what activities people are undertaking to secure satisfaction through the program. In the final section some of the problems of adult education are raised.

Our Earth and Its Life.

By Mary Geisler Phillips and Julia McNair Wright. D. C. Heath and Company, Boston. \$.76.

This is the fourth of a series dealing with natural science and is designed to make vivid to the child the constantly shifting scene and the animated drama to be found in the history of the earth and the development of life on the earth. The story begins with a vivid picture of the universe and ends with an account of our modern animals and their relation to the past.

The Gang.

By Frederic M. Thrasher, University of Chicago Press, Chicago, Illinois. \$4.00.

This study of 1,313 gangs in Chicago represents a newly revised edition of Mr. Thrasher's book published several years ago. This revised edition suggests in more detail than did the other two how criminals can be prevented. The book has interest for the general reader in that it deals with the relation of the gang to the problems of juvenile demoralization, crime and politics in a great city. It will also serve as a supplementary textbook in courses of study dealing with the city, collective behavior, juvenile delinquency and social pathology.

Officers and Directors of the National Recreation Association

OFFICERS

JOSEPH LEE, President
JOHN H. FINLEY, First Vice-President
JOHN G. WINANT, Second Vice-President
ROBERT GARRETT, Third Vice-President
GUSTAVUS T. KIRBY, Treasurer
HOWARD S. BRAUCHER, Secretary

DIRECTORS

F. GREGG BEMIS, Boston, Mass.
MRS. EDWARD W. BIDDLE, Carlisle, Pa.
CLARENCE M. CLARK, Philadelphia, Pa.
HENRY L. CORBETT, Portland, Ore.
MRS. ARTHUR G. CUMMER, Jacksonville, Fla.
F. TRUBEE DAVISON, Locust Valley, L. I., N. Y.
JOHN H. FINLEY, New York, N. Y.
ROBERT GARRETT, Baltimore, Md.
AUSTIN E. GRIFFITHS, Seattle, Wash.
CHARLES HAYDEN, New York, N. Y.
MRS. CHARLES V. HICKOX, Michigan City, Ind.
MRS. MINA M. EDISON-HUGHES, West Orange, N. J.
MRS. FRANCIS DELACY HYDE, Plainfield, N. J.
GUSTAVUS T. KIRBY, New York, N. Y.
H. MCK. LONDON, Indianapolis, Ind.
MRS. CHARLES D. LANIER, Greenwich, Conn.
ROBERT LASSITER, Charlotte, N. C.
JOSEPH LEE, Boston, Mass.
EDWARD E. LOOMIS, New York, N. Y.
J. H. MCCURDY, Springfield, Mass.
OTTO T. MALLERY, Philadelphia, Pa.
WALTER A. MAY, Pittsburgh, Pa.
CARL E. MILLIKEN, Augusta, Me.
MRS. OGDEN L. MILLS, Woodbury, N. Y.
MRS. JAMES W. WADSWORTH, JR., Washington, D. C.
J. C. WALSH, New York, N. Y.
FREDERICK M. WARBURG, New York, N. Y.
JOHN G. WINANT, Concord, N. H.
MRS. WILLIAM H. WOODIN, JR., Tucson, Ariz.

Can You Answer These Questions?

- What is the new philosophy which is developing regarding the use of parks? What contribution may the parks make to youth? How are present-day recreations affecting the lives of youth?
See pages 475-477
- Outline a method of developing publicity for community centers. Suggest the make-up of a circular presenting a community center program.
See page 478
- How may salvaged material be used to create recreation facilities in a city? Describe the experience in one community in using such material.
See pages 479-480
- What pre-party games may be used in a February twelfth party featuring anecdotes from the life of Lincoln? Outline an appropriate dramatic activity.
See pages 481-484
- What is the function of citizen boards in public welfare? What qualifications should be looked for in board members? How may the right people be secured for service? What preparation is necessary?
See pages 485-487
- Describe the construction of a picnic shelter house. Outline the development of a rural community hall.
See pages 488-489
- Describe an activity which will attract the entire family. What is the basis on which a recreation program should be developed?
See page 490
- What evidences are there that more attention is being given to the recreational needs of colored citizens? Suggest activities used in a program of recreation for colored. How may citizens' support for a colored recreation program be built up?
See pages 491-494
- Drama has become an important part of the recreation program which is being fostered under federal auspices. Describe the program in one community.
See pages 495-496
- How may a library serve the children of a community? What part may a library play in adult education?
See pages 497-498
- What are the three divisions of the speech arts which may have a part in the recreation program? What activities may be developed under the division of "oral speech"?
See pages 499-501
- What steps may a parent teacher council take to develop a community recreation program?
See pages 502-503
- Suggest a curriculum for a junior nature school. How may junior leadership be developed for such a program?
See pages 504-506
- What is a Kipona? Outline a program for a water carnival.
See page 507

RECREATION

Published by and in the interests of the National Recreation Association
formerly named Playground and Recreation Association of America

Published monthly

at

315 Fourth Avenue, New York, N. Y.

Subscription \$2.00 per year

RECREATION is on file in public libraries and is indexed in the
Readers' Guide

Table of Contents

	PAGE
"Is It Well With the Child?" by Newton D. Baker	523
The Passing of Lorado Taft, by R. E. Hieronymous	527
The Boys' Club and Juvenile Delinquency	529
Adventures in Recreation, by Weaver W. Pangburn	531
Shure, 'Tis Time for a St. Patrick's Party!	535
Why Folk Dancing? by Vytautas F. Beliajus	538
Let's All Go to School, by H. S. Hemenway	539
Detroit's Community Night Programs, by J. J. Considine	542
Youth Goes Adventuring Out-of-Doors, by L. David Hawley	543
Juggling With Jingles and Jargons, by Irma Thompson Ireland	545
A Recreation Executive Considers Recreation in the Home, by Raymond Quigley	546
New and Ancient Sports of Hawaii, by Arthur Powlison	549
Oakland Organizes Recreation Week	551
A Puppet and Marionette Shop, by Robert L. Horney	552
Newburgh's Novel Skating Rink	554
A Community Children's Theater Grows, by Alyce Shell	555
World at Play	557
Magazines and Pamphlets	561
Winter Sports Facilities	563
Cultural Olympics	565
New Publications in the Leisure Time Field	567

Entered as second-class matter June 12, 1929, at the Post Office at New York, New York,
under Act of March 3, 1879. Acceptance for mailing at special rate of postage provided for in
Section 1103, Act of October 3, 1917, authorized May 1, 1924.

Copyright, 1937, by the National Recreation Association

An Interview with Joseph Lee

YOU CAN'T get Joseph Lee to admit that he has done much for children and their playgrounds. He takes enormous pleasure in placing the credit elsewhere.

When I visited him at his home and asked him to tell me of the part he had played in playground development, he said:

"I am not the inventor of playgrounds. The first one was occupied by Adam and Eve until the serpent put them wise. I have merely been trying to overcome that wisdom.

"I did not even start the first playground in Boston. That one began when William Blackstone gave his cow pasture to the town of Boston, about which the Boston boys afterwards made their successful representation on the subject of football to General Gage."

Mr. Lee was asked, "What made you go in for playgrounds?"

"I do not know exactly what first started me. I had a very happy play life myself, although it included the captaincy of two football teams, both of which invariably lost! And I am still fond of many kinds of play.

"My idea was to find a means of interesting people in social work from the point of view of promoting life, not merely picking up the dead and injured.

"I decided that anybody could see that a child needs play—anybody, at least, who had ever had or taught a child, or who had ever been one!

"Now a good many people see it. When the National Recreation Association started in 1906 there were some thirty-six cities doing regular playground work; in 1923 there were 680 such cities.*

"It is not physical education we are after; that is a by-product.

"If you play for the sake of the game, you will get health also. If you are thinking of your health, you won't get either.

"We are doing as much for art and music as for other forms of play."

From the Boston Post.

* In 1935 the number of communities with play centers under leadership was 2,204.

February



Champion Huskies of the Pocono Mountains

Illustration courtesy "Pennsylvania Outdoors"

"In recent years, because of increased leisure, the demand for recreational areas has increased to a remarkable extent. It is to be expected that the average person will turn to Nature for rest and recreation. What is more fitting than that they should use the State

Forests to satisfy this demand? Pennsylvania's forests not only call to an ever-increasing number of individuals in the mild months, but fall and winter are gaining their devotees to out-of-door life. The forests in winter dress are wonderful places to visit."

"Is It Well With the Child?"

By NEWTON D. BAKER

THERE IS AN old Chinese adage that government, to be respectable, must reflect every virtue expected of the citizen, and I so earnestly believe that that I very much doubt the validity of efforts at social betterment and social welfare which shun the responsibility for purity and idealism in local government. Just how we can expect to build character in a people in a local community which we permit to be ill-governed and the places of responsibility of which we permit to be occupied by irresponsible people passes my imagination to describe.

Safeguarding Our Service Men

The Japanese were the first people in the history of war to fight a great war in which deaths from battle wounds were greater than deaths from camp-born diseases. In the Japanese-Russian War the deaths among Japanese soldiers from battle were about twenty-five per thousand and from camp diseases about the same number.

Prior to that time the danger of being in camp was greater than the danger of being in battle. The proportions varied. When our war came on I think there was a general realization throughout the United States that we were rather more terrified at what might happen to our soldier men in their hours of idleness than we were about what happened to them in their hours of battle. There were 4,000,000 men gathered from all corners of the United States to be sent to a foreign soil, removed from the automatic disciplines of neighborhood supervision and control, removed a long way from home ideals, and particularly after the stress of battle was over and the armistice came there was a very grave concern on the part of the people of the United States as to what might befall those men with the strenuous task for which they were sent abroad withdrawn.

Fortunately some social workers had foreseen that possibility, and they had been taught in the American city environment the great lesson that the substitution of a proper and wholesome diver-

Mr. Baker delivered this address before the 1936 Mobilization for Human Needs Conference which was held in Washington last September

sion for an improper temptation was the greatest possible safeguard. So that army of 4,000,000 men was surrounded by recreational opportunities of a wholesome sort and the idealism

of America with which that was entered upon and fought was canalised into wholesome and stimulating channels, with the result that when our army was about ready to come home, one of the greatest psychiatrists then living in the world, Dr. Salmon, returning from a visit to that army in France, was able to say to me in my office: "Mr. Secretary, that is at once the sanest, the soberest, and the most moral 2,000,000 men that were ever gathered on the face of the planet."

I asked him whether that was language of exaggeration of judgment and he said, "There is no exaggeration in it. I have traveled from one end to the other of our military establishments in France and I have compared the American soldier and his life with that of every other group in this war, and I am ready to repeat and to defend the thesis that there is less intemperance, less immorality, and less insanity in that group of 2,000,000 men than in any other body of like size ever assembled in the world."

It is an interesting thing to remember that when those men were mobilized we had very little experience that could be a guide. We had, as it were, a clean slate upon which to write the destiny of 4,000,000 men. The success with which the task was achieved is to be accredited to others—I was largely an observer of what took place—but I think there is this lesson in what then happened, that a fresh view, a sudden demand to enter into an unprecedented task, to strike out new lines where none had previously been laid, was a challenge which America found it possible to accept successfully.

Peace Time Safeguards

I want to suggest that as an example of what I am going to try to say about the future of the Chest movement. All praise to its elasticity and

to the changes and developments which have taken place in it. I wonder, sometimes, whether we are not in danger of allowing our social work to become too traditional. No Chest ever has all the money it needs; no Chest ever has all the money it wants or ought to have, and as a consequence, when the campaign has been conducted and the Chest returns are in, there instantly arises a feeling that this is a gross sum which must be apportioned among all of the customary and traditional activities, the enthusiastic advocacy of each of which is pressed by those who are constantly engaged in its problems.

We are likely, I think—at least I have personally feared we were likely—to allow the traditional avenues of news of social service to monopolize our attention and distract it from possibilities which a clean slate survey might teach us we needed.

Exactly what is in my mind is best illustrated by a report which I brought along entitled "Between Spires and Stacks." I imagine very few of you ever have seen that mimeographed book. The Welfare Council in the City of Cleveland, inspired, as I believe, by Mr. Raymond Clapp, who directed its welfare for a long time, made up its mind that it would like to have a clean slate survey of three regions in that city. It employed two very remarkable investigators. They picked out three neighborhoods in Cleveland. One of them they very early abandoned as it was a Negro district presenting peculiar problems of its own. A second they also abandoned because they found that with the time and means at their disposal concentration upon a single area was all that they could afford. They finally selected a more or less isolated place in Cleveland, on one side bounded by bluffs which ran down to great steel plants on the river's edge; on the other side bounded by a street, once a very important street of Cleveland, but now a street of less importance, but along which there are fourteen churches, each of which had spires. So this isolated area was between the stacks of the steel plants on one side and the spires of the churches on the other.

The district was separated from the rest of Cleveland

socially, economically, linguistically, racially. It was almost a bit of some part of Europe sliced out of Europe and set down in America. The inhabitants were primarily of the Russian and Polish races. Seventy-four per cent of the people who lived in that area (and there were 15,000 of them) were either foreign-born who amounted to 30 per cent, or foreign-born and the children of foreign-born parents. They spoke the various Russian and Ukrainian dialects. The men, when they worked at all, worked in the steel plants, and their wives, the mothers of the children of that neighborhood, worked in the office buildings of Cleveland by night, tidying up offices from seven or eight o'clock in the evening until four or five in the morning, so that the young people of that district had almost no parental supervision.

What these investigators did was not to inquire primarily whether any existing social service agency could be advantageously invited to extend its work into that neighborhood, but they went in there with a great group of helpers and imagined to themselves that there were no social service agencies in the city of Cleveland. Suppose there were no nursing associations, no hospitals, no churches, what do these 15,000 people need? What do they want? What evidences are there, by intimate knowledge of the personnel, particularly the youth of that neighborhood, of social needs? They did this with the idea that after they had tabulated the needs they would then inspect the agencies already existing to see how far they could be made to respond to those needs.

They took a cross-section of the boys of that community from ten to nineteen years of age and they invited those boys to come and converse with these trained workers. The same two persons held all the conversations so that the same technique, the same point of view, the same protection against the boastfulness of the boys, or whatever it might be, was present in all the cases. To those boys and a corresponding number of girls they practically put up to them these questions: What is life to you? What do you see in life? How do you spend your time? What is the present

"As I look forward to our future responsibilities I find the social worker still loyal to the task in hand, still very anxious to nurse the sick, still very anxious to provide playgrounds and recreations, and almost completely absorbed in the daily task of social work as it falls to him. But deep down under all that loyalty and service I think there must be an aspiration toward a higher type of living based on character, and a determination on the part of the social worker that he will not give bread alone, but that with that bread there will be spiritual gifts and spiritual blessings which will make of the children who are to come after us stronger and better men."



Courtesy Dayton, Ohio, Recreation Department

preparing you for? What is your attitude toward delinquency of one sort and another? What is your attitude toward the police? Ultimately, what is your attitude toward the Church? What service does the Young Men's Christian Association offer to you? What affiliations have you with character building agencies of one kind and another? What would you like to have done in this neighborhood to make it your ideal of the kind of a country in which you would like to live?

That is all reported in this great volume. After having had these interviews with these children, these young men and women and children, they then searched every social service agency record in Cleveland to discover what the previous contacts of those children with any of these agencies indicated. They got their school records from their school teachers; they got their church records from their pastors and priests, and out of all of that they have presented a picture in this book of a community of 15,000 people, about 6,000 boys and girls, living in an American city under conditions which terrify the reader of this report.

Character — a Fundamental Need

If one were to characterize the findings by their most conspicuous feature I think he would be disposed to say that the total absence of character among the young in that neighborhood was the appalling revelation of that inquiry.

Every now and then a boy would emerge out of this group who would speak with regret of the lack of opportunity and the lack of character; he would look rather longingly at an opportunity to live a better life. And the girls in that neighbor-

A community which sees to it that "it is well with the child," is building for the future

hood told a story that was simply devastating, not only

in the incidents of their daily life but in its lack of hopefulness of any outlet or outgrowth.

There was a new kind of inquiry, and it has led to this: A meeting has been held in that neighborhood of the most substantial people who could be found there, and all who have shown even an incipient aspiration toward a better life for the community have been welded together into a community group, and they, with the guidance and assistance of expert people, are now setting themselves to the task of introducing into that community elements that will restore what seems to have been totally taken away by the neglect of that community during the past ten or fifteen years.

Perhaps the future responsibilities of Community Chests are to be discovered not by following those traditional lines, but by every now and then taking a test sample of a particular situation from a new point of view, finding out what young people have to say about it.

It is just as certain as anything could be that the community that lies between the spires and stacks in Cleveland would be able to help itself a thousand ways economically if it had the character to try, and the thing that that community needs more than it needs even bread—it manages somehow to get along on crusts—is self-respect and sturdiness of character. I feel perfectly sure that the outcome of this community effort which is being made in that neighborhood is not in the first instance going to be addressed to the procurement of larger economic resources, but is going to

found itself first upon the idea of building in the young people of that community self-respect.

Of course, we sometimes fail to realize that the aspiration of youth is spontaneously upward. There is scarcely a boy or scarcely a girl in that whole neighborhood who can't be appealed to by a better standard of character living. I think that the future responsibilities of the Chests must be answered first by asking ourselves, what is our ideal for our own society? If we are going to be content to be, as I think, fooled by the materialistic philosophies that are abroad in the world today, which seem to me to be depriving us of the whole spiritual content of life and of the great satisfactions that proceed from those spiritual resources; if we are going to be satisfied with that and are going to let our society be shiny and shallow but robbed of its great spiritual comforts and satisfactions, then, of course, all we need do is to be perfectly sure that the production of material wealth is adequately increased and that by some process or another an even enough distribution of it is made to prevent revolutionary disturbance.

If we are going to demand something more than that, if we are going to hold in our thought that the whole object of social service and of social organization is the character perfection of the species so that each generation of boys and girls as they come to take our places in responsibility in this world will find them stronger and better able to do it, then I think this sort of survey is helpful, and there will inevitably be given to all social service the ideal that in addition to curing the sick and taking care of the orphaned and the outcast there is constantly before the social worker the ideal of building character. Then we have a relatively simple directive.

I suppose all figures of the kind I am about to use are guesswork, but I imagine that every child which at the age of seven years has voluntarily resisted a temptation or exercised self-control has about a ninety per cent chance of becoming a useful man or woman, and I imagine that if that ethical or spiritual triumph of resisting a temptation by spontaneous voluntary will or exercising self-control is postponed from seven years of age to ten years of age the chances are reduced from ninety per cent probably to sixty. As you go up in the scale of age, the percentage of chance of success decreases, and therefore I have a feeling that somehow we will solve the economic problem; our country produces more than enough for us all to eat and drink and wear, the labor of our

hands will house us all perfectly adequately, and the skill of the entertainers will provide us all with adequate amusement. But the thing that I do not see the answer to is, where are we going to introduce as a social agency the sort of thing that will strengthen and not enfeeble character? And that, I think, is the place where the social worker must turn the microscope of his inquiry to find the germ of opportunity.

Pestalozzi, when he was a very old man and had spent perhaps as great a life of service as we have in recorded history anywhere, constantly sought by young and old alike for counsel, advice, and assistance, said that he was very old before he realized the terrifying truth that nobody can really ever help anybody else. What he meant by that, of course, was that everybody must be permitted to help himself, and that only the self-help is the permanent alleviation of the personal problem.

The world is in a very sad state. It is impossible to look into any country of the world and not find the thought of men absorbed in territorial or nationalistic or economic aspirations and aggressions. We have built new kinds of armament of the most deadly sort, and apparently a very large part of the world has determined to devote those armaments to satisfying their purely material needs.

I wish it were possible for us here in the United States, as yet not frenzied by this economic aspiration and competition, to adopt as a task, consciously and devotedly, the character building among our youth, and let every other social service minister to that so that everybody would know when we talked about the Community Chest that what it was trying to secure was an answer to the question in regard to each city. Is it well with the child? Not well only economically, not is he well clothed and well fed; not only is he well educated; not merely has he knowledge, but has he wisdom, and are the disciplines of life to which he is subjected of a character to give him strength of purpose and sturdiness and virtue as a citizen and a neighbor?

"Social work needs the same kind of attitude as that of the research specialist in that there is need of much probing in regard to the handicaps of men and the stimuli that result in happiness and well-being. The interplay of agencies in the creative and preventive fields should be that of complementary relationships in which identity is maintained."—*Eva Whiting White*.

The Passing of Lorado Taft

By R. E. HIERONYMOUS
Community Adviser Emeritus
University of Illinois

IN THE EARLY forenoon of October 30, Lorado Taft passed quietly into the Great Beyond. His going removed not only one of the best-known sculptors of this generation, but one of the ablest lecturers and most beloved men of the country. Though seventy-six years of age, he was still active as an artist and in civic life.

Don Carlos Taft was Principal of the Academy at Elmwood, Peoria County, Illinois, where his son Lorado was born April 29, 1860. The family moved in a few years to Metamora, in Woodford County, and later to Minonk. In both of these places he taught in the public schools. An opening in the University of Illinois attracted him there, and he became professor of Geology and related subjects. At an early age Lorado entered the University and graduated in the class of '79.

John Milton Gregory was the President of the University during those years. On one of his visits to Europe he brought to the young and growing institution a collection of statuary. It was in setting this jumbled, miscellaneous statuary into usable shape that Lorado assisted his father and others and became interested in art. Soon after graduation he went abroad, studying for three years in Paris at l'Ecole des Beaux Arts and traveling about over Europe.

On returning to the United States he settled in Chicago in 1886. Thus the native son of Illinois found his way to the great metropolis and established his studio. As he whimsically remarked of a sculptor friend he too made the "usual progress

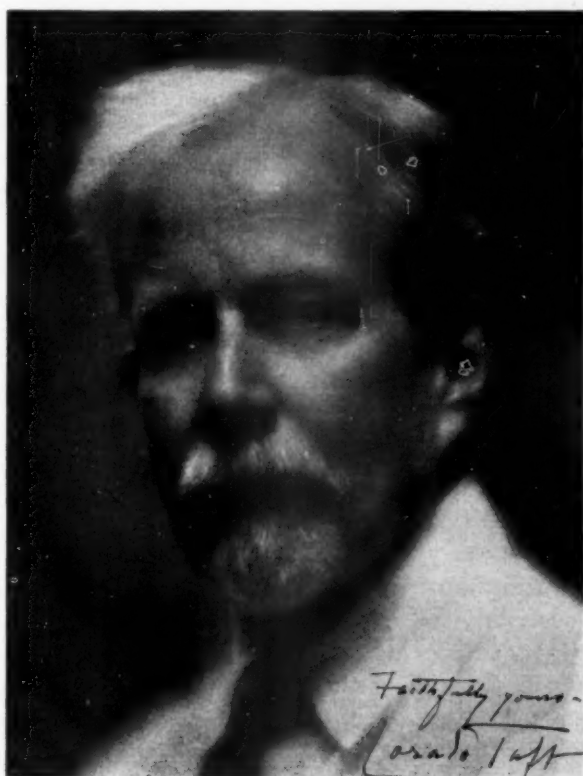
from lettering to weeping willows and ultimately lambs and pointing hands." The Art Institute was coming into prominence and he gradually became a part of it.

By the time the World's Fair opened in 1893 he was prepared to adorn the entrance to the horticultural building with two companion decorative groups: "The Sleep of the Flowers," and "The Awakening of the Flowers." When the Louisiana Exposition opened in St. Louis he delighted the artistic world with "The Mountain and the Prairie" and "The Solitude of the Soul." The Art Institute in Chicago made a permanent place for "The Solitude of the Soul" where it now is near the front entrance. These led the way for "The Blind," based on

Maeterlinck's conception, of which Mr. Taft said, "It is a theme that my mind dwells upon, this sounding of the human soul, questioning the future and longing for light."

The unique "Fountain of the Great Lakes" alongside the Art Institute brought him many honors and established his fame as a sculptor. This was dedicated in 1913. Then followed in rapid succession those masterpieces upon which his reputation rests. President Gregory's grave is on the Campus of the University of Illinois, near University Hall, the Law, the Administration, and other buildings. On a huge native boulder are the words from the Latin so appropriately used of Sir Christopher Wren in St. Paul's London: "If you seek his monument look about you."

The same may fittingly be said of Lorado Taft.



Look about you! Not only in his chosen city of Chicago to the Art Institute and the "Fountain of Time" at the west end of the Midway, but also in his own loved Illinois to the towering "Black Hawk" near the Eagle's Nest in the beautiful Rock River Valley, and to the "Soldiers' Monument to Civil War Veterans" in the Court House yard; to the "Pioneers" at his birthplace, Elmwood; to his "Lincoln the Lawyer" in Urbana, and "Alma Mater" on the Campus of the University of Illinois; in the tomb of Abraham Lincoln in Oak Ridge, Springfield, to the replica of his Urbana Lincoln; to his "Anne Louise Keller Memorial" at White Hall; to the Lincoln-Douglas Debate tablet in the public square, Quincy; to the Soldiers' Monument at the end of the memorial bridge in Danville; and beyond the Prairie State to the "Washington Monument" at Seattle; the "Thatcher Memorial Fountain" in Denver; to two large pylon groups on the steps of the State Capitol building, Baton Rouge, Louisiana, "The Patriots" and "The Pioneers"; to the "Columbus Memorial Fountain" in front of the Union Station, Washington, D. C., and to scores of others throughout the country. These are his monument.

Perhaps Mr. Taft was known to a larger number of people throughout the country as an instructive, delightful lecturer than as an artist. As an interpreter of art at home and abroad he had few if any equals and no superiors. His "Clay Talk," as he called it (An Hour in a Sculptor's Studio), I have frequently said was one of the most constructive, stimulating lectures on the American platform. The Redpath Bureau, Chautauqua Assemblies, the Bureau of American Travel and various state and nation-wide conferences found him an aggressive, inspiring exponent of the best art and the highest civic ideals.

The Midway Studios formerly on Ellis, now on Ingleside Avenue, Chicago, has been a Creative Art Center for more than a quarter of a century. Here Mr. Taft did most of his best work and constantly surrounded himself with gifted young people who have grown into prominence. His very last act was to help organize a group of his closest artist friends for the purpose of "carrying on." This Company is "The Lorado Taft Associates" and consists of Leon-

ard Crunelle, Nellie Walker, Fred Torrey, Mary Webster and Otis Johnson. The primary purpose of these Associates is to complete the commissions of Mr. Taft and then to continue through the years the same high standards of its founder and inspirer.

Twenty years or more ago Mr. Taft in cooperation with Wallace Heckman, Business Manager of the University of Chicago, and other friends, founded an Artists' Colony at Eagles' Nest, on the banks of the Rock River, just above Oregon, Ogle County. Here a dozen or fifteen artists built their individual cottages and a common dining hall which has served as a Community House. This Camp, as it is commonly called, has been a delightful retreat where kindred spirits have passed many pleasant and profitable summers together and lasting friendships formed.

Mr. Taft loved ardently his own native Illinois. In order that others might come to know and love it also he helped in every possible way to develop what has become known as the Art Extension Committee of Illinois. "See Illinois first" was his slogan. "Make your home town beautiful" was his frequent admonition. Representatives of a group of several hundred carefully selected people widely scattered over the state have for nearly twenty years made an annual pilgrimage through some interesting, historical, scenic part of the state.

The purpose of this Art Extension Committee from the first has been and still is to assist in making art a more potent elevating force in the lives of the people of the State of Illinois. It aims to help the people to discover beauty in Nature and to enjoy it, to recognize beauty in Art and to appreciate it, and to stimulate the production of beautiful things.

The aim of all the tours made by this group is to see and enjoy and be profited by parks and playgrounds, gardens, and country clubs, libraries, school buildings, and grounds; churches, community houses, and memorial buildings; examples of landscaping, both public and private; distinctive buildings, historic and scenic places; collections of paintings, sculpture and other forms of art; to listen to good music, and to hear

The entire recreation movement lost a friend in the passing of Lorado Taft. His interest in everything which concerned the well-being of the National Recreation Association and the movement as a whole was unfailing. Mr. Taft addressed a number of the Recreation Congresses including the most recent one held in Chicago in October, 1935. Here he was a regular attendant at all the meetings, saying that he could not stay away from any of them although work was piled high at his studio.

(Continued on page 561)

The Boys' Club and Juvenile Delinquency



Courtesy Public Recreation Commission, Cincinnati, Ohio

AMONG THE special interests of sociologists today is the scientific evolution of social institutions in terms of their purported functions. Such a study was made by Frederick M. Thrasher of a boys' club in New York City to see if it was actually accomplishing the purpose for which it was specifically established.

The study was begun in 1928 by New York University. The Boys' Club was newly opened in an area where delinquency was high, and was definitely planned to reduce that rate of delinquency. The site and building cost \$735,000 and it was expected that it would serve 6,000 boys. The annual club expenditure during the study was \$69,000 to \$75,000 per year.

Three classes of members were enrolled—Juniors 7-13; Intermediates 13-18; Seniors 18 years and older. The Juniors participated in a mass program; Intermediates were organized in groups with volunteer leaders; and the Seniors had their own club program, with separate club house. The club activities as offered served fairly adequately the well diversified interests. The club was administered by a superintendent with a staff who supervised the activities. Medical examinations and a dental clinic were maintained. A nurse looked after special health problems and did family visiting.

The claim that the club prevented delinquency had been made for many years by the older club of which this unit was a branch and

continued to be made a basis for financing the new club. It was this hypothesis that the study undertook to test. The study had the full cooperation of the club and of other social agencies in the area. The period under study was the first four years of the club's existence in the area, and the basic materials used were the broad social facts of the community and a complete statistical study of the club itself.

The general conclusion of the Boys' Club study is that the club was *not* an important factor in the prevention of juvenile delinquency during the first four years of its existence.* This conclusion was reached on the basis of the following facts:

1. The club planned for a book membership of 6,000 but expected only 4,000 different boys at any given time. Figures showed that the club never reached more than 63% of the 4,000 monthly.

2. Fully 4,000 boys in the community area were not enrolled in the club. A study of facilities showed that there was adequate provision for all who actually *participated* in the program, but would not have been adequate for the number *enrolled* at any one time.

3. The Juniors did not have any regular or consistent participation in club activities. Membership of hundreds of boys was only nominal.

It is wholesome for all of us at times to have a searchlight turned upon our activities so that we may know whether the claims which we are making for them are justified. "Is membership in the groups we are promoting anything more than nominal?" "Are we really preventing juvenile delinquency?" Have you ever asked yourself questions of this kind?

In a study of a boys' club in New York City, Frederick M. Thrasher has used a searchlight very tellingly. We can all of us profit by his findings, published by New York University under the title, *The Boys' Club and Juvenile Delinquency*, a brief digest of which is given here.

* The study clearly indicates that its findings apply only to the one club and that to be most valuable it should have covered the whole period of membership through the age groups.

4. The Intermediate membership was unsatisfactory. There was discrepancy between book enrollment and actual month by month registration. Those who were active to a great extent failed to live up to the 70% attendance requirement in these groups. Many of the clubs disbanded during the year and did not return the next.

This Intermediate defection is important because

- (a) The group should have shown, and did not, the effects of previous Junior membership.
- (b) The Intermediate period is most significant in the delinquency problem. Boys not influenced during these years are not like to be later.
- (c) Senior participation so slight that it is ignored.

5. Camping is recognized as a character building influence. Only 13% of these boys went to camp.

6. The summer program was weak, whereas from the standpoint of crime prevention it should have been more active than at any other time.

7. Instead of reaching the boys in the immediate neighborhood for which it was planned, large numbers were drawn from outside this area. In three years the club never enrolled more than 59% of the eligible boys in its vicinity.

8. The club failed to hold its membership. One-third of the members quit each year. A small percentage remained members year after year. This instability of membership meant failure of the club to achieve its function, since the announced theory of the club was that its full influence was exerted only by keeping the boys through the Junior and Intermediate ages.

9. An analysis of why members left the club showed that the bulk of the defection was due to factors over which the boys' club had a possible control.

10. The records of the club did not make possible periodic evaluation.

11. Limited personnel made dealing with individuals almost impossible. Mass programs prevailed.

12. Lacked systematic accounting for boys in immediate area of service. Did not find out which

boys were not being reached, which boys need most to be reached, and how they could better be brought into program.

13. There was no conscious effort to enlist the potential delinquent boy as such, or to know what boys who were not members would profit by membership.

14. Superficial work probably due to trying to handle too many members.

On the positive side, the study showed that the club did reach boys who were most in need of its influence

- (a) Goodly proportion of older boys
- (b) Less privileged — more potential for delinquency.
- (c) Inadequately adjusted — foreign
 - (d) Poor
 - (e) Maladjusted in school
 - (f) Lower intelligence
 - (g) Inferior in educational achievement
 - (h) Inferior in emotional stability.
 - (i) Large truant delinquents.

Yet when conceding the above, the study states, "We cannot say that the club was enrolling these boys in more than a nominal membership or that it was reaching and holding a satisfactory proportion of the groups."

While the club delinquency rates were higher

than the community in general, yet this could be expected because of the inferior type dealt with. However, during the four years the club had no influence in decreasing the number of offenses committed from year to year by its own members. (i.e. boys who were not delinquent before they joined the club.) The only possible conclusion from the statistical study of results is that the club failed to prevent delinquency among its members. Members continued to acquire court records in about the same proportion as they would had they not joined the club. Those who were members two years had a higher rate than those of one year.

Although there were 542 club members with known delinquency records, there was no plan to deal with these known cases in any thorough or scientific way. Friends of the club were claiming too much. Crime prevention turns out to be not

(Continued on page 562)

"The Boys' Club is one of the most important essential elements in any crime prevention program. It is apparent that the club performs many important functions for underprivileged boys in the way of recreation, health service, vocational placement, etc., and that crime prevention might well be regarded as a function incidental to these services. Nevertheless, in the development of comprehensive crime prevention plans for any community which is characterized by delinquency areas, it becomes obvious that we shall need many more boys' clubs in order to perform the function of crime prevention adequately."

Adventures in Recreation

By WEAVER W. PANGBURN
National Recreation Association

THE VOTE of confidence given President Roosevelt in the recent election

should encourage civic and educational pioneers everywhere. One may be led into reading too much into it, yet the *New York Times* was hardly far off in stating the morning after:

"On one side spoke the spirit of adventure, the inclination of the people for experiment and change; on the other, resistance to methods of change that might destroy a pattern of life comparison has made increasingly precious."

If a ten million majority of adult Americans do welcome orderly progressive adjustments in our social and economic life, then we have a soil fertile for much needed changes in education and in the services of our communities. Perhaps our democracy is again on the march, ready to pioneer on the social frontier, not only through individual action but also cooperation. This has meaning for the things in which you and I are interested.

Our subject, "Adventures in Recreation," is pointedly related to the question of whether the voice of the individual American shall be heard. The democratic way of life implies that every individual shall be active, shall participate, and shall share in the fruits of civilization. Democracy has long tried but has thus far failed to create an environment in which the aspiration of common men and women to make their voices heard could fully be realized. People have always wanted and today want security—food, clothing, shelter and a comfortable old age; they have wanted and today want to love and to be loved; they have wanted to be associated with a group or a cause greater than their own immediate narrow circle of interests; they have wanted beauty; they have wanted to have their achievements recognized, and they have wanted and they now want new experience, adventure. In a word, people are eager not only for material comfort; they also want to create, to achieve, to express themselves.

The achieving of physical security is the central issue in the struggle for economic justice which probably is the major question of our times. We can-

Mr. Pangburn gave this address at a meeting of the New York Society for the Experimental Study of Education which was held in New York City on November the thirteenth.

not discuss that here. But the other human hungers for love, beauty, recognition, be-

longing and achievement are inherent in our topic since they can in great measure be satisfied through recreation. These desires flame just as hotly today among the young people of the United States as they did among those who in previous generations sought love, romance and danger, crusaded for lost causes, or gaily marched away from home and safety to the slaughter pens of war.

Many young people demand activities with an element of physical danger, rugged games, swimming, camping, winter sports, mountain climbing and sailing—things which, as David Cushman Coyle says, are "red blooded and vital and that have vitamins." They rise to the challenge of robust music and drama. They are hungry for each other's society. They love nature in its many manifestations and moods. They respond to opportunities in arts and crafts.

"Life—life more abundant is the impulse of our time," has said Dr. Max C. Otto. How do men and women wanting to live fully fare in our twentieth century American society? The past generation has seen the rapid growth of some forces making for the denial, and of others working for, the satisfaction of their desires.

The skill-hungry spirit fares rather badly because of the mechanization of industrial processes. The machine that stamps Fords out of steel plates stamps creative interest out of work. Work becomes a monotonous round of simple operations. The elements of novelty, change, discovery and ingenuity are absent. And a job that is to be held for a dozen or even more years is learned in a very short time.

Recently, I asked one of the elevator men in our building how long it took to learn to operate his car. He said, "Six months—that is, to run it good." Then he quickly added, "The new elevators can be run by fellows without any experience. All they have to do is press a few but-

tons." This man has been running his elevator eight and a half hours a day for ten years. There is small opportunity in his job for the exercise of skill or for growth.

To the degree that work becomes mechanized and uninteresting, free time after work must become inviting and adventurous. In view of the changed nature of much work, recreation today becomes something more than the explosive release of excess energy and something more than relaxation or refreshment. It becomes a medium of self-expression.

Fortunately, the very machines that robbed work of its challenge cut down labor hours and ushered in leisure. Men and women thus have surpluses of time and energy with which to live abundantly. But what happened when leisure began to increase? Alert business leaped forward and as Stuart Chase says, "well nigh took recreation bodily into the province of vendibility where it most emphatically does not belong." Now we pay a quarter and slide into a seat at a movie for two hours. We turn a dial and hear Gracie Allen, Eddie Cantor, or to be fair, the Philharmonic. We go to an amusement park and chute-the-chutes. We go to the horse races, dog races, six day bicycle races, the motorcycle races and the automobile races.

Commercial interests have bombarded a recreationally illiterate public, ill-trained for leisure with an avalanche of alluring, exciting publicity for amusements that provide precious little nourishment for body, mind or spirit. It is not surprising that young people have turned to passive amusement under the pressure of glamorous advertisements. Yet the benefits of such amusements are not substantial.

One Saturday afternoon some months ago while engaged in work in a large western city I lingered for a moment at the cigar stand in my hotel to talk with the girl in charge.

She said, "You seem lonely."

I said, "Oh, I don't know."

She: "Why don't you get a girl and go downtown to one of our swell night clubs?"

I: "Well, that might be done, but you see I work for an organization in which the people believe in creating their own fun."

She was not much impressed.

I said, "Are you very fond of the night clubs?"

She: "Crazy about 'em. I could go every night. It's my recreation."

"Well," I asked, "supposing you go every night that you have a chance. After a while you will get fed up, won't you? At least you will find no thrill in them. What then?"

She: "Why then I guess I'll go shoot myself."

Our conversation was only half serious, of course, but I was a little startled when she said she guessed she'd shoot herself. Why was it that this was the only thing that occurred to her to

say? Was it because artificial excitements so stimulate the emotions that more and more thrills are demanded until at length when satiety is reached the only further thrill obtainable is dramatic death? This, of course, is an extreme case but if this girl is typical of a considerable number, what a tragic viewpoint she represents in a world which however great its cares and worries is so full of interesting things to do!

No fair-minded person will sweepingly condemn all commercially promoted recreation. We have good movies, good radio programs, good entertainments and concerts. Automobiles contribute enormously to the worthy use of leisure. The great sports spectacles have their place. Yet after all it is through first hand experience that the child and the adult find substantial satisfactions.

In an amusing cartoon Denys Wortman pictures a fat lady at the circus watching the acrobats doing thrilling stunts high on their trapezes. Blandly she say to an equally well nourished lady beside her, "Mentally, I do everything they do." Which hardly accords with the principle of learning by doing. A nation of bystanders and spectators must go the way of ancient Rome. In every area of life in a democracy, whether politics, industry or leisure, the slogan must be "Participate or Perish."

"Children and youth, millions of them the world over, restless with tremendous energies! Communities, thousands of them from pole to pole, embracing the conditions and the materials from which we may create a far more ideal environment for better living! On the one hand, the great energy of youth requiring only a dynamic purpose to make that force the most constructive factor in social progress. On the other hand, cultures rich in potentialities, needing a great constructive force in order to realize the abundant human life which they are capable of providing. To coordinate these two mighty forces; to harness the energy of youth to the task of progressively improving conditions of community life—that is the supreme challenge to educational and social statesmanship."—From *Youth Serves the Community*.

A third obstacle to a more rapid and generous cultural and recreational development in the United States has been our material-mindedness. How to live has often been forgotten in the scramble to make a living. The struggle for security has absorbed much of the energy that might have gone into cultivating the arts of leisure.

Fortunately, the less constructive forces in leisure do not have the whole field to themselves. There is much informal unorganized family and personal recreation. There are numerous athletic organizations, nature clubs, hiking clubs, little theaters, choral societies, glee clubs, golf clubs, women's clubs and bridge clubs. The riding of hobbies is in the air. The social and recreational activities of secret societies, which number thirty-five million members, are as much an attraction as are the mysteries and rituals of these fraternities.

Add the recreational offerings of the semi-public agencies with their millions of members—the Y.M.C.A., Y.W.C.A., Jewish centers, Catholic clubs, settlements, boys' clubs and the outdoor movements, Boy and Girl Scouts, Camp Fire Girls and the Woodcraft League.

Then there is the rapidly growing field of government-sponsored recreation. Two thousand communities have municipal recreation in some form with activities going on in



Many young people demand activities with an element of danger—swimming, sailing, canoeing and water sports

parks, playgrounds, community centers, swimming pools and outlying reservations. We must include libraries and museums as to some extent recreational. Then there are the county and state park systems and the national parks and forests. Of necessity government will play a progressively greater role in recreation, but there must be more and better trained leaders and larger appropriations.

The message of all these agencies is "Be active, take part yourself, develop skill in some game or sport, be a craftsman, learn to act in a play, join an orchestra, sing, dance, climb mountains, swim, investigate, look for beauty, serve your community—be a self-starter in leisure."

The total achievements of these agencies are very impressive but they are not enough. For example, no city has a sufficient number of playgrounds to serve the needs of its children. About five million children use the playgrounds each summer, but ten million urban children remain unserved. Few cities have reached the minimum standard of municipally owned recreation space.

Only a few public school buildings are open for recreation as often as three times a week. Only a fraction of the eligible boys and girls are

members of the Boy Scouts, Girl Scouts, Camp Fire Girls and other youth organizations.

And now we come to the public schools. The

best schools, aware that leisure is a vital part of modern life, train for it through physical education, music, arts and crafts, drama and other subjects. The schools are putting their mark on the leisure interests of this generation. They have contributed to the growing diversity of recreational activities. Consider the remarkable high school orchestras, choruses and a capella choirs.

The schools are influencing tastes and habits in recreation, but is that enough? Are they giving youngsters some perspective on the recreational interests of adulthood? Are they teaching them to discriminate between the better and the less good types of leisure time activity? Very early football, basketball and the other most strenuous sports must be put aside. Is sufficient emphasis put on swimming, camping, hiking, skating, nature recreation and hobbies—the things in which all ages may participate? Are the minds of students being turned objectively on their own communities? This is in line with the trend in education today. Dr. William McAndrew has been hammering for years on the idea that the proper study of young people in school is the political, industrial and social life about them.

With reference to recreation, two things are necessary: the schools should inculcate attitudes and ideals and teach skills, and the community should provide adequate opportunities for the functioning of these attitudes, ideals and skills. In other words, we should both train for leisure and provide community facilities for leisure. For of what value is it to graduate fifty good orchestra players each year if there are no community orchestras in which to play, or to turn out tennis players if the town provides no courts. We must have facilities and services on a far vaster scale than we now have. We gasp to read about Robert Moses' 150 new playgrounds and 11 swimming pools in New York City. Yet some European and Mexican cities put us to shame through their recreational developments. And while we are teaching skills we can also lead boys and girls to study the recreational needs of their community and ways of meeting these needs. In so doing we are hastening the day when the community will provide adequate facilities and leadership for recreation.

The junior high school age is not too early to help students obtain a conception of the place of recreation in leisure and life. They can intelli-

gently discuss the resources of their communities for they use them. They can apply a simple yardstick to their neighborhoods and communities. The subject lends itself readily to observation trips, interviews, the making of maps, collections, the discussion of hobbies and reports.

Thus, I believe the time is ripe for units of study on recreation in connection with physical education, civics and the social studies. The students will be interested for recreation is one of the things uppermost in their daily thoughts. The point of contact is immediate.

It may be assumed that the next few years will see important changes in school curricula. These changes will be based on a realistic view of current problems. The schools are bound to train young people in the ideals and practices of a co-operative society. The study of recreation has an important place in such a scheme of training for community recreation implies an environment in which the arts of social living are practiced by free citizens. It contributes to the ideal for the city set forth by Aristotle who said, "A city is a community of equals for the purpose of enjoying the best life possible." And that of Whitman, who wrote:

"I dreamed in a dream, I saw a city invincible to the attacks of the whole of the rest of the earth;
"I dreamed that was the New City of Friends;
"Nothing was greater there than the quality of robust love—it led the rest;
"It was seen every hour in the actions of the men of that city,
"And in all their looks and words."

"The outlook for youth in American life will be determined not so much by what we do to the system as by what we do to the individual youth himself. That is why an education which holds constantly in mind the inner and enduring values of life, which aims at making responsible, enlightened, happy and well-adjusted individuals seems to me so vitally important at this hour. That is why, amid all the shifts and changes of social forces today, I for one would place squarely in the center of the picture education, not merely the formal education of the school, but the making of personality through organizations like this, through the churches, through all the agencies at work in this field, as the fundamental, determining feature for the outlook of youth."—Dr. Harry Woodburn Chase in *Planning the Future with Youth*.

Shure, 'Tis Time for a St. Patrick's Party!

IT WILL SOON be "St. Patrick's Day in the morning," and by that time plans must be all laid for an Irish party of some kind. With the fame of smiling Irish eyes, gay Irish wit and the joy of an Irish jig, it would be a shame not to capitalize on them, for by so doing the party will almost plan itself. In fact there

won't be time for all the things that you can think up! Just as in this party, you'll have to do some choosing. Perhaps you will find something in this party or the historical background to add to your own ideas.

For there are hosts of ideas for a holiday or historical party to be had in an encyclopaedia. Read up the subject of your party—it takes only a minute—and you'll find new angles to old stories which can be used in making up games and planning decorations and which will add interest and color to your party. We looked up St. Patrick and Blarney Stone and Limerick and the map of Ireland and discovered a great number of things we had forgotten and some new things we hadn't known about St. Patrick, Ireland and the Irish.

We learned that the shamrock was supposedly used by St. Patrick to explain how the Trinity could be Three and yet One, and so is especially cherished in Ireland. St. Patrick is supposed also to have forced the snakes of Ireland to fling themselves into the sea. It is known that as a lad of sixteen he was captured from his home in Britain by Irish raiders and sold as a slave to an Irish Druid for whom he served six years as a swineherd before he escaped and went to Gaul. Years later he returned to bring Christianity to the Irish whose priests were Druids and believed in "Little People" (fairies) and Leprechauns. When St. Patrick died (493 A.D.) there was no night for twelve days—at least, so the story goes. If you kiss the Blarney Stone set in the outer wall of a castle, you will have the power to persuade and



win people through a flattering and agile tongue. Limericks are heap of fun to read and not too hard to write, and they were originally Irish, too.

And to Be Shure Ye're Invited

You'll almost have to draw straws over the way your invitations will be made, for St.

Patrick's Day has so many appropriate symbols. Take your choice of these: snake, shamrock, pig, paddy-hat (topper), clay pipe, dancing figures in Irish costume, lyre (harp), potato (the mainstay of the Irish menu), policeman, shellalah or Irish flag (green, orange and white). Write a verse, a joke or an Irish limerick to convey the invitation on whatever form you choose.

Decorations, too, may be selected from this list, to which might be added travel posters of Ireland, corks (for County Cork), the Blarney Stone, Lakes of Killarney or the Cats of Kilkenny (after the old song).

Pre-Party Activities

There'll be some guests so eager for the party they'll be coming early. Provide a game or some activity for them until the others come.

Going Irish. If the party is not too large, a table may be laid out with materials for making any or all of the Irish symbols listed in the paragraph on invitations. You will need, among other things, scissors, paste, crayons, thread, string, toothpicks and paper of appropriate color. As the guests arrive let each make some favor to wear to show himself a loyal Irishman. Paper streamers for small bows or green paper shamrocks may be kept in reserve, ready made, for late comers. Prizes may be awarded to the cleverest symbols of Ireland.

Irish Music. For a larger group, early comers may gather around a piano, or be seated and sing Irish songs. Provide mimeographed sheets of

words, if possible, since many of the tunes are better known than the words.

We'll Be a-Breakin' of the Ice

Blarney. Give each girl an envelope. In it is a simple word written on a piece of paper. Boys line up on one side of the room, girls on the other. To an Irish tune the lines move toward one end of the room, turn, and come up the center so that the group is now paired. The first couple goes to the right, the second to the left, third to the right, etc., in a regular grand march figure around the room, coming up the center in four's. Boys are given pencils. On "Go" each girl gives her partner her envelope. He opens it, reads the word and writes a couplet to the girl, ending the first line with the word in his envelope. The first file to finish wins a green shamrock mint for each member of the team. The "Blarney" may be read aloud or they may all be collected and prizes awarded for the best, which are then read. (A check must be made to see that all have a couplet, before any team is given a prize.)

Relays

Boggy Roads. Ireland is known for some of its boggy country over which it is difficult to walk with safety. However, there is a way. Give the leader of each file two shoe boxes—without lids. (These are obtainable at any shoe store). On "Go," the leader steps into the boxes and shuffles off across the bog to the other end of the room to the place marked "Town," and back to touch off the next player who steps into the boxes and is off. The first team to have all its men across the bog to town and back again, wins. Have extra boxes in reserve in case the ones in use are broken.

St. Patrick and the Snakes. St. Patrick is supposed to have driven the snakes out of Ireland into the sea, but it took a little time for the snakes to reach the sea from the interior. Which do you think traveled the fastest, the garter, grass, gopher or the rattlesnake? Give the leader of each team a wavy snake of cardboard, each of a different color (and kind), but all of the same shape and length and an inch and a half wide at every point. A square of cardboard is also given the leader. In it is a slit one-sixteenth of an inch longer than the width of the snake and a little wider than the thickness of the cardboard of which the snake is made. Tape is put across the bottom and top of the slit to keep it from tearing. On "Go" the first

player grasps his snake in one hand and his cardboard in the other and wriggles the wavy snake through it. When it is through he hands the snake and cardboard to the next player, who does the same. The last player is the sea and when the snake is through the sea he is out of Ireland. The first one out wins the race and is the snake that traveled the fastest after St. Patrick's order.

Shamrocks to Market. Give the leader of each row a green cellophane shamrock cut from a five-inch square of cellophane. Make it as large as you can in that space. On "Go" the leader puts the shamrock on his hand which is open and flat with fingers together and starts to "market" fifteen feet away. He must carry his hand level at all times. If the paper falls he must stop while he replaces it and remove his free hand before proceeding. The team to get its shamrock taken to market first wins.

Irish Shenanigans

Irish Luck. Seat the group in a circle or circles. Give each a clean Irish potato. Ask each guest to count the eyes in his potato. From a score card read the fortunes according to the number of eyes: one means foes; two, presents; three, friends; four, suitor; five, travel; six, courtship; seven, wealth; eight, broken heart; nine, happily married; ten, single blessedness. Collect the potatoes after each has determined his fortune.

Blarney Stone. The group is still in a large circle or several smaller circles. Give the leader or the leader of each group a small stone. When the whistle blows he makes a wish aloud, saying, "I wish" and passes the stone to the next player, who does the same. At intervals the whistle blows (the blower is designated an Irish policeman) and the fine for being the one with the stone at the moment is to do as the neighbor on the left dictates. Play rapidly until six or eight have performed.

Potato Jig. Select two boys and two girls. Give them seats in the center of the circle, one couple facing one side, the other the opposite side — so all may see. Give each a potato and a paring knife. On "Go" the boy peels his potato. (Peelings must be thin.) He then passes the knife to the girl who peels her potato. The first couple through wins a prize. (Be sure potatoes are scrubbed and are of the same size and that knives are fairly sharp.)

Irish Pipes. Select several couples to go into the center of the circle. (If the group is small, all might play this game.) Give each a clay pipe and provide several bowls of soapy water. (A pinch of sugar and a tablespoon or so of glycerine will make the bubbles stronger.) Have a contest to see who can blow the most bubbles from one dip in the bowl, who can blow the most bubbles and fan them to a goal line in a given time, and who can make the largest bubble, all blowing at once.

Tests of Irish Wit

The Hall of Fame. Who are the famous Irish described in these phrases? Give each paper and pencil and read the statements slowly, allowing a minute or two for guests to think of and write down the answers. The ones with the most correct might be given a candy mint prize, a toy pig or other favor.

1. The father of the famous twins
McSorley
2. A character in the funny sheet
Happy Hooligan
3. The hero of a novel by Gene Stratton Porter
Michael O'Halloran
4. The proprietor of a well-known restaurant
Dinty Moore
5. The man whose whiskers the wind blew in again
Michael Finnegan
6. The gentleman who wears "the green necktie"
Kelly
7. The young lady who danced on the sidewalks of New York—Mamie O'Rourke
8. A famous Irish mother
Mother Machree
9. The man whose name suggests a potato
Murphy
10. Three Irish girls whose praises are often sung
Kathleen Mavoureen
Rosie O'Grady
Annie Rooney

Irish Art. Having visited the Hall of Fame it is fitting that you also visit an Irish Art Gallery. Lay out the following objects, each in the center of a numbered cardboard frame. Each guest is to write down the number and opposite it the title suggested by the work of art. If the objects are set about the room on a number of tables and chairs there will not be such crowding. Here are the objects and the titles. The most nearly correct list wins.

Object	Title of Picture
1. Cork	Cork
2. Rocky road candy	Shamrock
3. Wilted rose	"Last Rose of Summer"
4. A bell sewed to the cloth	Belfast
5. Green stone in water	Emerald Isle
6. Raincoat	Ulster
7. Problem: $2 \times 2 =$	Dublin
8. Doll dressed in green	"Wearing of the Green"
9. Harp	"The Harp That Once Through Tara's Halls"
10. Limerick	Limerick

Irish Wit. If you wish to be truly Irish, you may play this game, for long ago it was an Irish favorite. At parties, so they say, it was the custom for a guest to make up a line of nonsense verse and then all would join in the chorus, "Will you come up to Limerick?" before the next guest added a line. Hence was born the limerick, which now lacks only the chorus. The game may be played this way or guests be simply asked to write the last line of a limerick which is read with the last line omitted. Prizes may be given for the best lines.

Here are two to start you off:

In jaunting carts down near Kilkenny
There's many and many and many
A bit of a kiss

.....
There was a young fellow named Denny
Who lived in County Kilkenny
Said this husky lad
"Oi'm Irish, bedad,"

Keep a few Irish jokes up your sleeve to tell off and on during the party or ask guests to tell the ones they know.

Irish Jig. There are a number of simple Irish dances such as the "Irish Washerwoman" and "There's a Pig in the Parlor" which may be taught. Use one at least, for an Irish party should have laughter, wit, songs and dancing to be true to tradition.

Irish Songs. It so happens that a number of our best known and best loved songs are Irish or about the Irish. Here are some of them:

Londonderry Air
The Minstrel Boy
Believe Me, If All Those Endearing Young Charms
Tipperary
When Irish Eyes Are Smiling
My Wild Irish Rose
Where the River Shannon Flows
Wearing of the Green
Mother Machree
Kathleen Mavoureen
Sidewalks of New York

And Ye'll Be Ate'in

Refreshments. May be potato chips and gherkins and sandwiches (spread with cream cheese and finely minced sweet pepper) and green punch or it may be green ice cream with shamrock cookies or cake with green frosting, but whatever it be, 'twill be the foinest end to the foinest party ye iver attended.

Why Folk

Folk dancing has been taken from the shelf and is realized to be something of great value aesthetically, historically, nationally



Dancing?

By

VYTAUTAS F. BELIAJUS

Chicago, Illinois

EVERYTHING that exists, be it animate or inanimate, a simple object, a story, a human individual, a community of persons or a nation, reaches that stage in its development which is called the climax. At this point, the object, the story, the individual, the community or the nation, retrogresses into oblivion or develops further to a certain greatness or permanency. Those things of worth which sink into oblivion are remembered only because they are preserved in museums. Some of these are later to be resurrected, to become again of almost as much importance as they were in their beginning. In this category we place the art of folk dancing, which has entered into its period of renaissance.

Folk dancing is the creation of the people, of the masses, and not of the individual. In folk dancing the workers and the serfs spent their leisure hours, to find in it the pleasure of social intercourse that was almost entirely denied them in their ordinary lives. Among those nations which were subject to foreign rule and great cultural and economic persecution, the dance remained as the one pleasure of their lives; the one activity in which they could forget the burdens laid upon them and feel something of the joy of life. They would wipe their tears away with a dusty apron or with a hand blackened by toil, unable to resist this one call to merriment that they could answer.

Each nation tells us of its national origins and of the national life in the form of its folk dance. Those who have ruled with the heavy hand have dances that are haughty in character; those upon whom the heavy hands have fallen have dances of an insuppressible gaiety. Even the geographical characteristics of a nation's country can be found in the style of its dance. Those who live in countries that are mountainous have a measured slow-

ness in the tempo of their dance, and those who live in the level lands have the freedom of the open plain clearly expressed in the style of their dance.

During its period of near oblivion, the folk dance became infantile in its form. It was looked down upon as no true form of national art, as something to be neglected and further discouraged. This view on folk dancing came from its having been associated with the country people, with the unlettered peasantry who are too often forgotten in their position of being the very foundation of a national group. The burghers, in their position of superiority, did no folk dancing, but ridiculed it as the childish recreation of the peasants. And the poor peasant, who too often apes the prejudices of the city folk, also came to avoid this purest of national arts, and helped it further into its oblivion. Such was the fate of many of the folk arts, notably weaving.

The Evolution of the Dance Form

With the passing of folk dancing it was necessary that another dance form be found for the entertainment of the urban population. From this necessity there was evolved the dance form known as social dancing, which is too subdivided in types to be easily classified as a national art. These forms are best represented by the fast-tempoed polkas in the East of Europe, the slower-tempoed polka and the waltz in other nations, the graceful tango and the tremulous rhumba and the ragtime dances of the faddists.

In America, it is the last of the aforementioned forms that is most popular. There are no set rules to follow. The variations that come into existence for a time are but fads that too often are vulgar to an extreme. This type of dancing is

(Continued on page 562)



Courtesy The Nation's School

Let's All Go to School

By

H. S. HEMENWAY

THE AVERAGE American defends the public school with almost a holy zeal. In general, he not only believes in an education as a desirable attainment for everyone, but he also feels that every child should go to school regardless of home finance, cultural background or handicaps of a mental or physical nature. Therefore, he has been ready to provide elaborate buildings, fine equipment and a well trained teaching personnel in order that every child in every backwoods hamlet may have brought to him at least some of the advantages which only contact with learning can give. America to him would not be a land of opportunity and freedom without public schools.

However, the school, with the exception of a few nights a year, is reserved for the activities of the immature; children alone need to continue to study. Magnificent school plants over the country, costing collectively billions of dollars to build and having equipment worth additional millions, for a great amount of time—nights, holidays and vacation periods—lie idle. Adults are seldom seen, other than in the rôle of parents, within the doors of the public school.

The fact that education should be a continuing process from the cradle to the grave, that the buildings and equipment provided at public expense can be made a center of adult growth and recreation, has not received wide acceptance in America. Most adults through their contacts with the workaday world realize gaps in their preparation for living which need be filled, but strangely enough they seldom turn to the

agency best fitted to help them — the public school.

Believe it or not, there is one community in which the school plant has become the adult community center, in which the school board realizes that its buildings and equipment render complete service only when they are used a maximum amount of time, in which there has been established an Opportunity School for exclusive use of the adults of the community and—here lies the strangest fact of all—in which accurate enrollment records show that for the last five years more adults have been enrolled in the adult school than there are children in daytime attendance!

No account is taken, so far as the number of adult enrollments is concerned, of the attendance of more than 18,000 at the Sunday afternoon lectures or of the hundred-odd thousands who were spectators at the various adult athletic events. These are the simple facts: the average yearly enrollment in adult classes for the last five years is 2,877, while the enrollment of children in kindergarten through senior high school averaged 2,702 over a similar time.

Shorewood, Milwaukee, is the town in which the Opportunity School flourishes. Far from being a community in which "English for Foreigners" would be a leading class for adults, it has been populated with the suburban type of city dweller. Its lakeside residences compare favorably with the best in the Milwaukee area, while the rest of the square mile and one-half of residential territory has homes representing the prosper-

This story of the interesting community center conducted at Shorewood, Milwaukee, is reprinted from the December issue of *The Nation's School*.

ous middle classes. It is a village exclusively of homes and small service stores—a residential suburb of the better type with a population of 16,000 inhabitants.

There are two boards of education in Shorewood as in each Wisconsin city; one, the day board, controls the usual school activities connected with the education of children, and the other, the vocational board, has under its direction the training of the few children who drop out of high school and also of the education of the adults of the community. As the "day" board of education appoints the "night" board, and as the superintendent of schools is ex-officio a member of the night board sufficient correlation of the work of the two boards is maintained so that duplication of effort or conflict of authority is amicably resolved.

As this dual system has been in operation in Shorewood over a period of fifteen years, certain principles of operation have been developed. Among these are the following:

1. The adult school program should appeal to all ages and all types of previous education. How successful the school has been in this respect may be found in the report of Director Harvey Genskow. Of those enrolled, 44.7 per cent give their ages as between eighteen and thirty years and about one half (48.5 per cent) between thirty-one and fifty years. Only 1.4 per cent are below eighteen years and 5 per cent over fifty years. Three-fourths of the students have completed high school, one-fourth college, and nearly 10 per cent have received some graduate training.

2. The teacher is the most important factor in a successful night school program. The question is always asked: "Do the regular instructors of the high school teach in the evening school?" While there are some notable exceptions, such a combination of work is generally deemed inadvisable, owing to the fact that the instructor is tired at the end of the day, and also that the finest teachers of children are not always the best teachers of adults. A different technique of instruction has to be used.

In any large center of population certain individuals stand out in their profession. Many individuals are interested in passing on to a group of people, similarly inclined, the many fine points of their professional or avocational life. Among these outstanding individuals in the area they represent may be found the ideal teachers for an evening school. A noted architect gives a course on

house planning, a lawyer on business and real estate law, a club woman on parliamentary law, two professionals train groups in golf, and a noted painter of murals teaches a course in drawing and sketching.

3. The school gives recognition to the recreational aspects of community life. Seventeen lectures were presented to Sunday afternoon audiences averaging more than 1,000 people last year. A volunteer collection defrays about one-third of the cost. Kitten ball played under lights is a summer attraction for old and young. More than 100,000 spectators attended last summer. Admission is charged on two nights only. Ice hockey, volley ball, indoor baseball, swimming, fencing, boxing, tap dancing, rhythmic and basketball offer sport for all.

4. The work of the school is more largely avocational than strictly vocational, although both types of courses are offered. Of approximately a hundred courses and activities offered by the Opportunity School only eight come within the classification "vocational."

5. Community members are the sole judges of effective class work, but certain courses must be self-sustaining financially. Board members may be prejudiced against some offering such as an a cappella choir, tap dancing, bridge, or golf, but the community demand is the determining factor in presenting the course. As a further precaution, the vocational board demands that certain courses be self-sustaining so far as finance is concerned. These include tap dancing, bridge, golf and social dancing.

6. The school attempts to give equal attention to all the fine arts. Even though community members choose their class work, it is the aim of the school to give equal attention to all of the fine arts. At present there are eleven classes in music, including a cappella choir, band, harmony, appreciation, piano, violin and chorus. In art there are two appreciation classes, applied arts, art metal, drawing or sketching, interior decoration, photography and woodworking.

It is a curious fact to record that in classes where principles of design underlie and dominate the work, the interest continues year after year. For example, a class in woodworking failed as such. However, when the principles of design were applied in a course on period furniture, the class became so large that additional sections were formed. The auditorium was completed only within the last few months, but already four

groups are arranging the staging, costuming and production of plays for children and adults, which may well lead to a large following for a people's theater. The Little Theater movement is in its infancy.

7. Whenever it may be shown that sufficient enrollment can be obtained to justify the establishment of a class in a subject a teacher for such a class will be found and the work will be offered.

The enrollment necessary for the establishment of a class differs with the type of work offered. For academic study the minimum is twelve; for gymnasium activity twenty-five is desirable, whereas for purely social contacts an enrollment of thirty or more is necessary.

Adults are quick to sense the worthwhileness of a course, and consequently one effective means of discouraging the teacher who is not efficient is the establishment of these minimum attendance standards and prorating the salary paid the teacher whenever enrollment does not justify the continuation of the class. Certain teachers readily attract enrollments of fifty or more in their classes and make mandatory the offering of new sections for the same course. Some instructors present their work in such an unorganized form that the class membership quickly vanishes.

As all new classes are "on trial" until enrollment develops and the prospective teacher has to attract the minimum number before any salary payment has been made, the school can afford to be liberal in its offerings of untried courses. That such a policy often produces unusual results is shown by the fact that a course in the speaking voice was begun as an ex-

periment. Ten sections taught by the same teacher were a part of the evening school offering just one year later.

8. The schools shall be open without cost for any legal meeting. Shorewood schools belong to the taxpayer. Why not reduce the costs of the organizations which are sponsored by taxpayers by opening the schools free of charge to Shorewood organizations that have a general community program? The Women's Club, American Legion, Cooperative Club, and Association of Commerce, all hold meetings in the school at some time during the year.

The services of the high school cafeteria are available to the group at a "per plate" charge, which just defrays expenses. Meals are served at prices dependent on menus offered at from 25c to 80c, with the average price at 55c.

Whenever some organization in Shorewood desires to use the schools for activities at which admission is charged — for example, an entertainment or a bridge party — the actual additional expense of operation is paid by the organization making the reservation.

To any individual who has not seen a school of this type in action, the choice of activity given the students would seemingly necessitate high costs. As a matter of fact, quite the reverse is true. Certain classes, as has been mentioned, are wholly self-sustaining; others are conducted on a low rate

(Continued on page 562)

Community demand is the determining factor in the selection of activities for the center's program



Courtesy The Nation's School

Detroit's Community Night Programs

Some suggestions for planning community night programs at the recreation center

COMMUNITY NIGHT programs have been made a feature of Detroit's recreation center activities, and starting December 18, 1936, at every center where a continuous recreation program is being carried on daily an evening was set aside and dedicated to the idea, "Know your community center." This program will be continued until March 25, 1937.

The purpose of the community night celebration is threefold: to acquaint the public with the work of the Recreation Department in each particular community; to stimulate the interest of the classes already engaged in recreational activities, and to increase the scope of recreation in the various communities.

The program itself may be described as a kaleidoscopic view of the activities of the center, and the effort of the director in charge is directed not so much toward presenting a perfect series of exhibitions as it is toward giving a glimpse of the working of the center and the various types of recreation offered. The winter work, however, is usually at its peak at this time, and the different classes are as a rule prepared to put on some finished work. The dramatic classes have acquired a repertoire of plays from which something suitable may be selected. The gymnasium classes, working toward the spring meets, are able to present very good drills, and this holds true of swimming, handcraft and other activities.

The program presented on community night, however, is not a culmination of studied rehearsals; rather it is an informal presentation of what goes on daily in the center—a cross section of community center life.

Activities

The programs consist of boxing, mass drills, games for all classes (juniors, intermediates and seniors), drills with hand

By J. J. CONSIDINE
Superintendent
Department of Recreation

apparatus such as wands and Indian clubs, dramatics, band music, community singing, old-time dances, exhibitions of work done by the woodcraft and model building classes, demonstrations of first aid and life saving, and exhibitions of swimming, diving and water polo matches in community centers equipped with swimming pools. The events follow in orderly sequence from auditorium to the gymnasium, from the gymnasium to the swimming pool. It has not been felt advisable to have several activities carried on simultaneously because of the confusion which invariably accompanies the continual moving of large groups.

These programs are well attended. By actual statistics an average of 1,000 people in each community avail themselves of the opportunity to become more intimately acquainted with the extensive work of the department.

Other Winter Activities

In addition to the activities housed in the community centers, the Recreation Department sponsors city-wide activities such as the boys' band, a fine organization of some sixty young musicians, aircraft classes in which the work of fashioning model planes is demonstrated, and model boat building classes. These activities, drawing upon the community centers at large, have their place on the individual program.

At Christmas Time

The Department of Recreation arranged approximately sixty Christmas programs which were held throughout the city at the different centers. There was also a community Christmas tree erected by the department at City Hall. The hundreds of ornaments which decorated the tree were made by

(Continued on page 562)

"The job of the community center worker is first to connect every would-be participant with the activity in which he feels at home, and then to lead him on to the expression of talents that may be dormant but none the less real, and, finally, to give him a sense of belonging. The community center should be a busy, friendly, happy place where lost talents are found and released for individual and community good."

Youth Goes Adventuring Out-of-Doors

IF THE READER had hiked through the Lake Colden region of the Adirondacks during the second week of September in either 1935 or 1936, he would have found almost one hundred college students, both men and women, from many colleges camped out in tents or in the shelters which are scattered through this section of the mountains. They came into the woods with their food and sleeping bags for the annual college week—a week of mountain climbing and camping. During the days they were climbing the mountains, sometimes on the trails, and sometimes “bushwhacking,” in informal small groups which had joined forces because they were making the same climb. They climbed to suit their individual desires, up difficult rock walls, such as the slide on Mount Colden which rises two thousand feet above Avalanche Lake, or, if they were not so ambitious, up the comparatively easy trails, the one up MacIntyre, for example, with plenty of time out at noon for lunch and a nap on top in the sun. And if the reader had stayed the night with them in one of the shelters, he would undoubtedly

By L. DAVID HAWLEY

Executive Secretary
Intercollegiate Outing Club Association

have joined in one of the almost traditional song sessions that is held after the camps are made ready for the night.

After the supper dishes were disposed of, and sleeping bags laid out ready for their occupants, flashlights dotted the dark trails with spots of light as the tenants of the more distant shelters came to one more centrally located, whose inhabitants had invited the group for the evening. A large camp fire crackled in front of the shelter, licking up through the big logs, while in groups of three and four the hikers strolled into the firelight. Some settled down to their pipes, and others talked, but before long a song started, and the program of the evening began in earnest. Ballads, old favorites, parodies rang out on the night air, with sometimes rather weird harmony to spice

the singing. For hours these songs were sung with rarely a repetition, the record being five and a half hours without repeating a song. The reader could not have missed seeing an elderly lady somewhere in the assemblage, with young, twinkling eyes and a kindly face. She was Mrs. Orra



Photo by Laura C. Allen

At the conference
which was held at
Mt. Cardigan, 1936

Enjoying the view from
an Alumnae lean-to dur-
ing College Week, 1935

Phelps, chaperone for the outing; there is none better, in the opinion of those who know her.

In the winter most of the same students strap up their skis and poles and travel to some center for a ski week-end. These have been held on Mount Washington and Mount Moosilauke in New Hampshire, Mount Mansfield in Vermont, and at North Creek, New York, at various times during the past seasons. By day they ski, and at night they sing, as at College Week.

These outings are experiences never to be forgotten by those who have attended them. They are run under the auspices of the Intercollegiate Outing Club Association, which was founded in the Dartmouth Outing Club cabin on the top of Mount Moosilauke, N. H., in 1932, when that club called a conference of representatives from nine college outing clubs. It was decided that there should be but one officer, an executive secretary, who, with two more, would act as an executive board of three, each from a different college. The various outing clubs became members upon payment of small annual dues. They receive in return copies of the I. O. C. A. Bulletin, issued three times a year by the executive secretary and the privilege of participating in the I. O. C. A. activities. Members of the board are in charge of the conference each spring, and of College Week, each second week in September. A ski week-end during the winter completes the planned schedule.

The wide range of activities sponsored by college outing clubs has attracted an ever increasing participation by students. Some prefer to ride horseback, others to roam the hills on foot, some to canoe, to



Photo by Laura C. Allen

ski, or to fish and hunt. The greatest appeal, however, has generally been found in mountain climbing and skiing, and it is these sports that have been officially sponsored by the I. O. C. A. In the early years of the organization the numbers who attended College Week were small in comparison with what they were last year. For the last two years College Week has been run by the Union College Outing Club, and in the Lake Colden region of the Adirondacks because nowhere else could there be found a region with a sufficient number of shelters grouped in a small enough area. Not one, but three ski week-ends were held last winter, and last autumn the Dartmouth Outing Club ran a fall week-end for hiking at Spy Glass Hill Farm, below Mount Moosilauke, to which ninety-five came to hike in the rain on Moosilauke and the Franconias. It is likely that during the winter sports season of 1936-37, ski week-ends will have to be run on successive week-ends to take care of those who want to enjoy them.

Thirty outing clubs from the following colleges have joined the association: Amherst, Antioch, Barnard, Bates, Brown, Colby, Connecticut College in New London, Dartmouth, Den-

These photographs were taken by Miss Laura C. Allen of New York City, a member of the Intercollegiate Outing Club Association. It is through her courtesy that we are reproducing them here.

(Continued on page 562)

Juggling With Jingles and Jargons

By

IRMA THOMPSON IRELAND

Do you remember the jingles you used as a child to "count out" for games? They will come back to you as you read this article!

WHO DOESN'T remember the foolish little jingles and senseless combinations of syllables we used when we were children to "count out" in games? Our own children have carried on with many of the old ones and any number of new variations. No doubt it will keep on going as long as children love to play games, skip rope, or bounce a rubber ball.

We all remember such old stand-bys as: "Eenie, meenie, miney, mo," etc., and from grandmother's day:

"Intry, mintry, cutry, corn;
Apple seed and apple thorn;
Wire, briar, limber, lock;
Three geese in a flock;
One flew East, and one flew West;
And one flew over the cuckoo's nest!"

Here is another old-timer with the third line missing. Who can supply it?

"One-ery, two-ery, tickery tee;
Halibo, crackibo, tender-lee;
.....
One, two, three; out goes he!"
(Or she, as the case may be.)

From my own remembrance of District School days in the Middle West:

"Monkey, monkey, bottle of beer;
How many monkeys have we here?
One, two, three; out goes she!"

From out of the past comes also: "Rich man, poor man, beggar man, thief; doctor, lawyer, merchant, chief!" And for the good old game of Hide-and-Seek, the one who is "it" must blind his eyes and call at the top of his voice: "A bushel of wheat, a bushel of rye; all that's not ready, holler I! A bushel of wheat, a bushel of clover; All that's not hid, can't hide over! The owl cries out: to whit! to whoo! Here I come to hunt for You!"

Then later, if the hunt seems to last too long, comes the welcome call: "Bumbly, bumbly, bumbly Bee! All that's out can come in Free!"

Mrs. Ireland writes that she will appreciate receiving from readers of *Recreation* jingles, verses, incantations and game routines "typical of American children, no matter what the source, if complete and definitely associated with real children." Mrs. Ireland's address is 98 - 34th St., Newport News, Va.

Besides the counting-out rhymes there are dozens of incantations used for rope-skipping and bouncing rubber balls. Some of them will be found almost identical in form in Michigan, Indiana, Ohio, Kentucky, Pennsylvania, and in Texas. Who put the queer combinations of words together and what they mean no one seems to know, and the children who use them do not care. For instance, try bouncing a ball to this:

"I love coffee, I love tea;
I love the boys and the boys love me.
I'll tell Ma when she comes home
To pull my hair and break my comb.
Mother, mother, have you heard?
Daddy's going to buy me a mocking bird!
If that mocking bird don't sing
Daddy's going to buy me a diamond ring.
If that diamond ring don't shine
Daddy's going to buy me a bottle of wine.
If that bottle of wine don't flow
Daddy's going to buy me a big pink bow.
If that big pink bow don't wear
Daddy's going to kick it up in the air!"

As far as we know Philadelphia is responsible for this one, also for bouncing a ball:

"All in together, this fine weather;
January, February, March, etc. (to the month of the player's birth.)
All in together for the date of the year:
One—nine—one—four. (1914)
All in together for the date of the month:
One, two, three, four, etc. (to birthday of player.)
All in together for the years:
One, two, three, four, etc. (to the age of the player.)
And in another tempo:

"I lost my arm in the Army; I found it in the Navy;
I dipped it in the Gravy, and gave it to the Baby."

While in Boston we could almost hear the ball bounce this one: "One, two, three a-leery; four, five, six a-leery, seven, eight, nine a-leery, Ten!"

For the more difficult maneuver of bouncing the ball first on one side then on the other of a sturdy swinging leg this seems to be a universal rhythm, re-

(Continued on page 564)

A Recreation Executive Considers

Is it the recreation executive's responsibility to promote home play? Here is an executive who is sure it is his job to be familiar with all the forms of home play and to stimulate them constantly.

THE FAMILY is the nation's first unit of organization — also its safety. Therefore, the type of recreation that knits this group into a closer unit is not only building a family but stabilizing a nation.

With the present eight-hour day, and an even shorter one in the offing, the boy and girl grown tall, including "Mom and Dad," have time on their hands as well as do the children. All can best use recreation to relax frayed nerves and help to build a happy family group.

The Garden

As gardening is one form of recreation, and because the facilities for many other varieties are to be planned somewhere within the garden, we must consider the foundations of our garden of happiness. Year-round beauty is necessary. Beauty has far more to do with the element of happiness in the family group than is ever realized.

We may think of our garden or yard as divided into four parts: first, the front garden, which as a rule is not laid out for recreation; second, the back lawn and open game space;



Photo by H. D. Barlow, Ridgewood, N. J.

Recreation in the Home

By

RAYMOND QUIGLEY
Superintendent
Parks and Recreation
Fresno, California

third, the rustic section, and to the rear of the garden, the playground section.

The front garden benefits the general pub-

lic as much as the owner. As a rule, the planting is for beauty rather than recreation. With a background of green, and some Nandina, Golden Evonymous, and Variegated White Myrtle to lend color and variation throughout the year, the passing public should not be disappointed. A splash of purple heather will help at the time of year it is most needed. Distinction in the garden may be further gained by the use of different shrub forms—some oval, round or conical; others, tall and tapering. Open lawn space, summer shade and winter sun space, as well as border planting and proper placements of garden design and facilities for the ever-changing family needs, are possible and often desirable.

Let us next plan the background of our garden. "Edgular" planting should for the most part consist of evergreen trees and shrubs for a foundation. However, deciduous trees on the south and west often prove desirable for the sake of summer shade and winter sun. Permissible exceptions to this permanent green foundation are flowering shrubs and trees for spring and summer blossoms,

and colorful shrubs for bright red or gold autumn leaves. As spacious a lawn as possible should be provided for open play.

Particular care in the choice of flowers which will provide as permanent bloom as possible in your locality will do much to enhance the beauty of the home and furnish cut flowers as well.

Recreational Features

After the garden has been planned for the greatest happiness of the entire family, specific features should be considered. A barbecue fire-place, for example, is as enjoyable to all as is a small children's playground to the younger members of the family. For the pleasure of beauty derived, an "old, oaken" bucket, rock garden, miniature waterfalls, rose garden, arbor or miniature Japanese garden are suggested. A greenhouse, aviary or pool may be welcome additions to the yard where space and desire permit.

The number of recreational features must be, of course, limited, whether the garden is small or large. Those should be selected that will give the greatest amount of satisfaction and recreation to the family concerned. It is well to make the construction of certain features, such as a fireplace, a family project. When built in this manner, they are doubly appreciated, while the mutual planning has wonderful recreational value. Artistic setting, convenience, adaptability, and usefulness should determine the location of each recreational provision in the yard.

Apparatus. Small children will hail the presence of sand box, small swing, turning-bar, and trapeze or rings under the shady arbor. A handcraft table placed with these under the grape arbor will prove a double source of pleasure for both mother and children.

The Barbecue Fireplace. Let us consider more specifically the barbecue fireplace, for it is the feature around which the rustic, back-to-nature part of the garden is built. The fireplace may be made of rough stone for beauty, lined with firebrick for practicability. Rustic benches or sawed-off log seats, rustic table and a rock garden near the fireplace will give a woodsy atmosphere. Arranged to catch the shade in summer, and the sun in the winter, the barbecue corner will be the setting of many happy gatherings. With the beauty of the stars overhead to enhance the charm of gay evening scenes, broiled steaks will prove the crowning glory of your successful family parties.

There are many other entertaining features that

occur in the rustic section of the yard. A marsh-mallow roast goes over in a big way with all ages, and visitors like to be included. The weenie roast will never go out of date for the growing boys and girls, and most of the rest of the family like to join in. Story-telling by firelight is in a class by itself.

We have said a great deal about the necessity of an attractive place for the "happy family group." Now let us be more specific about some practical suggestions that will tend to expand home recreational activities.

Open Lawn Activities

First let us mention those activities that will be played on the open lawn, using the same space for several games, but changing the nets and the lines or goals according to desires and season of play. The same pair of courts will serve for volleyball, paddle tennis and badminton, and they should be placed outside of the side lines of the center of the basketball court if this game is to be played on the same space. Barring room for a basketball court a single goal set up in an out of way spot or even a goal ring fastened to the side of a building will furnish unlimited hours of pleasure to the "teen age" boys and girls.

Recently a basketball goal was taken out in our neighborhood when a new house was built. It had been used almost incessantly by not only one family but several. One youngster expressed the despondency of the crowd when he said, "Aw, there's nothing to do around here any more." Necessity, however, was the proverbial mother of invention, and the goal reappeared in a blind alley. The same expressive boy commented some time later, "That blind alley sees plenty now!"

Volley ball, an old standby in playgrounds, clubs, churches, and Y.M.C.A.'s, should be in just as good favor with the family group. Paddle tennis has made good headway and is deserving of its progress.

The game, however, that is growing in popularity by leaps and bounds and will soon take the country by storm is badminton. This is the game that Canadians play so much, more, in fact, than tennis. Several other countries have played it for years. Badminton is splendidly suited to the "happy family group," as the space required is not large, and the play is adapted to both children and adults. It fascinates both men and women. A game that commands the respect of both old and young and fosters the healthy, wholesome,

active family play that badminton does is bound to go far in the many homes of America.

Alongside a back fence or building there should be a horseshoe court.

If you are lucky enough to have a space for playground ball, don't leave out this game. An adjacent vacant lot often solves the problem of space. I have seen boys, girls, men and women, playing in a playground ball game, the youngest, a four-year-old girl, the oldest a man of eighty-five. The fine thing was that the entire group was having a splendid time.

Handcraft

To many people handcraft is the only method by which complete recreation can be obtained. The feeling of accomplishment upon the completion of an all-engrossing handcraft project is one of the finest sensations imaginable. The family that becomes interested, for instance, in making a colorful set of backyard garden furniture, is not only having a good time but is doing something useful as well. The moulding of large earthen vases is another project that fosters garden beauty. Basketry is a form of handcraft so varied in both material and shape that its possibilities are unlimited. Sewing, sketching, painting, cr pe paper work and lamp shade construction all have their most ardent advocates. For the younger members, miniature aircraft, doll furniture making, kite making, and coping saw cut-outs are absorbing examples of handcraft. In winter weather, an attic or unused room can often be used for handcraft.

Collecting Things

Collections are one phase of recreation that should occupy a place at some time or another in the life of every one. A collection of wild flowers pressed for a herbarium makes a delightful family project that brings to attention some of the oft-neglected "little things of life." Collections of insects, rocks, shells, samples of wood, are educative as well as fascinating. Buttons, beads and calico print collections are enjoyed by the younger generation. The collecting of stamps is a hobby that leads all others in popularity.

Dramatics and Celebrations

It is not every family that can utilize dramatics, but it is sur-

prising how many backyard shows are enacted by the children of the nation, and how much these improve with even a little direction. This method of self-expression has done wonders for some children.

Puppet shows are worth while and stimulate the imagination.

Family parties or celebrations on special holidays are a great source of joy for the happy family group that really gets into the spirit of Easter egg hunts, Christmas tree decorations and the like. Carefully-arranged enlargements of pictures of these festivities always go a long way toward insuring success of the event. Family birthday parties should never be forgotten.

Reading

Reading for the family group may be divided into four or five divisions. Good books are a source of quiet, restful recreation that often is just what is needed by the tired worker. Regardless of the age or the choice of book, the library can always furnish a splendid list for various ages from which to select.

Magazines that are well chosen for the family needs are anxiously awaited each month. Stories and tales of adventure should be provided for the amusement and mental growth of the youngsters.

The newspaper is still another source of reading material which is perused for business purposes, for local and national interest, and for amusement.

Whatever the reading matter, if it is good, it is of sound recreational value.

Music

Countless hours of pleasure may be had in the home through the art of music, in an appreciative, performing, or creative sense. Radio programs are becoming increasingly worth while and not only are they varied to suit all tastes but they are so arranged as to educate the musical discrimination of the public. All types of music, many of which cannot be heard in many parts of the country, are now possible at the twist of the dial—symphony, grand opera, chamber music, dance orchestras.

Of more value, no doubt, is the performance by members of the family (no matter the degree of

(Continued on page 564)

"In order to understand life as a whole one must see life in all its various manifestations. I would have my children share life with persons of all age levels and enter sympathetically into their activities, for only then can they regard life as truly full of meaning and loaded with satisfactions that are lasting." — *From Parents and the Latch Key.*

New and Ancient Sports of Hawaii

By ARTHUR POWLISON
Superintendent of Recreation
Honolulu

THE MAJORITY of arrests, reports tell us, are of young people under twenty-five years of age, and most of these are children in their teens. It is apparent that the petty deviltries to which youth turns to work off its surplus energy when no other means are available can easily lead to habits which produce enemies of society.

Yet somewhere along the line the needs of these children could have been met. At some time their habits, both of thought and action, could have been changed to give them an even chance of becoming decent citizens instead of "bad" boys and girls.

Honolulu's "G-Men"

In Honolulu we have a barefoot football league each fall. Thirty teams, classed according to weight, stage battles on our playgrounds every Sunday morning. One of the 145 pound teams is named the "G-Men" and its history is interesting.

In Honolulu, as in all other cities in the United States with a population of almost 175,000, there is the problem of the boy who habitually stands on corners and shows a penchant for getting himself into trouble. He is not bad—yet. But he and his group are rooting themselves into habits of thought and action which can make him bad.

Chief of Police Gabrielson, in 1935, suddenly swooped down on all these boys. They were brought into his office in groups of ten or more. He talked to them. He concluded, "I'm going to form a barefoot football team and you boys will be on the squad. Let's see if you can't keep yourselves busy that way, instead of standing on corners wondering what to do next and coming up with silly answers."

As the next step he looked the city over and asked half a dozen upstanding young fellows, between the ages of 14 and 22, if they would not join his team. They did. The influence of the game itself plus the influence and exam-

ple of these half dozen boys has been amazing.

Speak to Gabrielson about them and he smiles. "I never have any

trouble with boys once they make that team. Nor does anyone else have trouble with them." The team took its name from the first initial of Chief Gabrielson's name but its other connotation is not lost.

Dick Hyland, All-American Stanford halfback of a decade ago, who officiates at many of our Barefoot League football games, states the G-Men are among the hardest fighting but cleanest playing teams in the league. Furthermore, they rarely protest the officials' decisions. Once, when one of the boys grumbled, a team mate shut him up with, "Skip it. Even if the guy was wrong, what of it? Being wrong once don't make him wrong all the time."

Wrong once. Some of the G-Men were wrong once; delinquent boys, boys who were continually getting into fist fights on streets, who ran away from home, who showed tendencies to commit petty crimes because of undeveloped respect for rules of the game of life as it should be played. Recreation helped save them.

I do not wish to give the impression that lack of recreation means a boy or girl is headed into trouble. But it cannot be said too forcefully that recreation *is most likely* to tax the surplus animal energies of youth in such a manner that little pep will be left over to devote to mischief. That is on the physical side. There is, too, the mental training which comes through the necessity to play the game the way the rules demand.

The Honolulu Program

Here in Honolulu we are fortunate, much more fortunate than many other cities in the United States, in being able to use our playgrounds all the year around. Last year we promoted 163 different activities including plays, music, story-telling, handcraft, radio broadcast-

"We know that a period of delinquency existed during the boyhood of adult criminals; that delinquencies are committed during hours of leisure; that a delinquent is a normal boy gone wrong; that the adult criminal is just a mature delinquent. It follows that prevention of delinquency will prevent crime, and preventive treatment must begin before delinquent behavior becomes a fixed habit."—Joseph Siegler, Judge of the Juvenile Court, Essex County, New Jersey.

ing, camping, boating, boxing, rope skipping, picnics, hobbies, hula contests, sand modeling contests, horseshoe and checkers tournaments, crabbing and fishing contests, insect displays, kite contests, singing and all the more usual forms of athletics such as baseball, swimming, football, basketball, volley ball and soccer. Certificate awards were given the winners of every activity and it was surprising to see how boys and girls scrambled to secure those small printed bits of paper. A total of 1,058,002 participants engaged in the various activities under the direction of fifty-six staff members in thirty-one supervised areas. Thirty-two of our staff members are regular city and county employees; the others are given us by the WPA.

A most enjoyable group of activities are those we may classify under the heading: Na paani Kahiki O Hawaii Nei—which is the lyrical local way of saying the "Ancient Sports of Hawaii." They make, for our barefooted boys, fine playground games. Recently we staged a pageant of these old games, duplicating the manner in which they were played hundreds of years ago under the old native régime. Spectators came from all the islands to see the show which was performed in native costumes. Here is the outline of the pageant.

A Pageant of Ancient Sports

The herald, or ilamoku, enters the arena and blows a conch shell. He then exits and the kahuna, or priest, enters chanting. He takes his position to one side of the field as the king enters, preceded by a procession of eight bearers of kapu sticks, ti leaves, sugar cane blossoms and flower kahilis. The kapu sticks are in effect policemen. When they are placed before the platform upon which sits the king and his lovely daughter no commoner may venture inside them.

At the proper moment the king rises and says, "Keia ka la i hookaawaleia no na hana hauoli. O-ka moho, iaia ka eo, iaia e lilo ai ka hanohano o-ka kamalii kaikamahine alii." He has said, "This is a day set aside for recreation. Now, whatever candidate wins the games will have the honor of marrying the princess."

For a moment all eyes are upon the princess. Then the kahuna prays to the patrons of the different games and invokes their blessings.

The herald again blows his conch shell, announcing the arrival of the champions—princes—of the eight islands in the Hawaiian group. As they enter the arena they are accompanied by the

chanting of the kahuna and are announced individually by the herald. Every prince, with his retinue, approaches the king and his daughter and makes his obeisance. The princess religiously refrains from indicating any favorite among the contestants.

After this ceremony, and while the princes retire to their appointed places, the king calls upon his hula dancers to perform. Then the king announces the opening of the games through the herald, who says, "E hoomaka na le-a-le-a ka la," "begin the fun of the day."

There are nine games, or contests, in which eight princes, or champions, compete. The number nine is chosen to insure a winner; one prince must win at least two of the nine games. Some of the ancient Hawaiian games are:

Hakoko—catch-as-catch-can wrestling within a 12 foot circle. A fall is proclaimed when a contestant touches the ground with any part of his body other than his feet.

Ulumaika—the rolling of a stone along the ground for distance and accuracy. The "stones" we use are discus shaped, of metal, about four inches in diameter.

Honuhonu—hand pulling, which requires good strength and balance.

Puhenehene—a game in which one player conceals a stone under a pile of leaves placed before him. Opponents must state where he placed the stone under the pile. This is judged by watching closely his actions.

Oo-ihe—spear throwing, much like the javelin throw of track and field meets.

Uma—wrist wrestling in which the two contestants kneel facing each other and grasp right hands. The right elbow is placed upon the ground as is the left hand. The object is to force the opponent's hand to the ground. Should either contestant lift his elbow from the ground he loses the match.

Kulakulai—two opponents stand facing each other within a circle. They push each other around, using the palm of the hand to the opponent's chest. Tripping is allowed, and the one who falls, either by accident or otherwise, is the loser.

Kulai-wawae—contestants assume a sitting position within a circle and try to push each other out

(Continued on page 565)

Oakland Organizes Recreation Week

LAST YEAR the Oakland, California, Recreation Department held its first annual Recreation Week with the objective of developing the recreation program of the city through as many different media as possible. The fact that a very limited amount of money was available for the venture made it important that all affiliated recreation agencies cooperate whole-heartedly. It is to this cooperation that the week owed its success.

The Procedure

In brief, the following plan was put into effect in promoting the venture:

Printed Programs. A complete outline of the activities for the week was printed and widely distributed throughout the city to organizations, public school officials, and interested persons. On the back of the program were short, concise "Do You Knows?" about recreation in Oakland.

Outdoor Billboards. Placed throughout the city on main arterial streets were twenty-five, six sheet billboards done in bright colors, giving a slogan and outline depicting recreational activity. Space was donated for these and the only cost was the printing of the poster.

Window Displays. Photographs showing several of the city's recreation facilities as well as other recreation material were given prominent space in downtown store windows.

City and Neighborhood Newspapers. Articles, pictures and editorials were generously included in all newspapers during the celebration.

Department Bulletins. Through the regular weekly department bulletin, every employee of the Oakland Recreation Department was kept advised as to all phases of the plans for the week.

Recreation Motion Pictures. A special film showing the variety of activities carried on by the department was assembled and shown to groups.

Radio. Local broadcasting stations in the city gave time

A successful effort to inform the public of Oakland of the play program for children and the leisure time opportunities for adults provided by the city's Recreation Department

generously to the department for talks, "plugs," music, dramatic presentations, during the entire week. The Mayor, District Attorney, members of the Board of Playground Directors and other civic leaders, spoke inspiringly in behalf of recreation. The Music and Educational Dramatic Departments contributed appropriate programs.

Service Club Luncheon Programs. Business and professional men were reached by offering programs before all the leading luncheon service clubs. A good speaker and entertainment by playground community center children's groups found a ready response whenever offered. Such recreation programs were presented before the Lions, Kiwanis, Rotary, Soroptimists, Business and Professional Women's Club, Big Sisters, Executives' Association, and Twenty-Thirty Club.

Open House. All recreation facilities were open for inspection during the entire week. The regular activities were offered at all playgrounds, and special emphasis was placed on demonstrating the extensive recreation program.

One evening was set apart for a motor-caravan tour of some of the night recreation centers, where demonstrations were offered in badminton, archery, basketball, volleyball and other games

Night-lighted playgrounds, tennis courts, horseshoe pits and community centers, as well as the shops of the Division of Construction and Maintenance, were visited.

Sports Carnival. One of the featured events during the week's program was the Fourteenth Annual Sports Carnival, patterned after the Olympic Games, put on by the Industrial Athletic Asso-

(Continued on page 566)

WHAT RECREATION WEEK DID

Put the program before the public.

Created a better understanding of the work on the part of our citizens.

Brought out the extent and variety of the program offered.

Reached groups of individuals who knew nothing of the Department.

Was an education to members of the staff.

Increased participation.

Demonstrated there is something interesting for the leisure of all.

A Puppet and Marionette Shop

By ROBERT L. HORNEY
Superintendent of Recreation
Danville, Illinois

WHAT IS THERE more fascinating to child and adult alike than a foolish, flop-

ping, gaudy, lovable puppet? Within the heart of every human being there must be some inborn flare for the theater. Perhaps that is what makes every visitor to a puppet and marionette shop try out the funny little hand puppets or pull the strings of a marionette with unskillful motions—yet with the delight of a child in winding up a new toy. And don't think you're too sophisticated to succumb to the lure of these little fellows! For when you see a ridiculous-looking monkey going through his antics, even standing on his head, he'll get into your blood, too, and you'll laugh with very real enthusiasm.

I wish you could all come with me for a visit to the Danville Puppet and Marionette Shop. It is one of the busiest and most fascinating places you'll see for some time. The shop is housed in the basement of the Y. M. C. A., and as you come down the stairs, you will be greeted with the noise of buzz saws and hammers and your nostrils will quickly detect the smell of oil, paints, paste and shellac, and a general feeling of activity and excitement will run over you. This work of making puppets is fun! As you glance around from face to face of the workers, you immediately sense that this business of making puppets is the greatest fun in the world.



Characters made for one of the plays dealing with the history of Illinois

The puppets and their stage are taken in turn to the four community centers and from time

to time to the Children's Home, Veterans' Administration Facility for Disabled Soldiers, the Home for Aged Women, PTA's, schools, churches, luncheon clubs and other places. But while plays are being put on each week around the community, the main project of the shop at the present time is the depicting of the history of Illinois through a series of short marionette plays. This plan entails a great deal of research work and keeps two workers busy probing into the many interesting historical tales about Illinois, delving into library books and writing the events into suitable stories and plays. Following the research, the shop artists make color plates of the his-

torical characters in the stories selected. Then the real work of marionette construction begins.

At the end of the shop from which all the noise seems to come is the body part section. Here the characters' bodies are carefully carved of wood and the legs and arms are attached. One worker devotes his entire time to making shoes and feet. This section is an experimental one in which the workers constantly invent and try new methods of joining the parts and stringing the marionettes.

Modeling the heads is done from a pliable commercial plasticine. The clay is worked into shape by the modelers who are able to make any character they desire, from an Indian chief to a mouse

or a fat pig. It is especially interesting to the visitor to watch this process and see the lump of clay develop into an animated character. When the heads and necks are molded, two workers begin to cover the head, applying first a moistened paper napkin and then pasting on bits of paper toweling until five layers have been put on. This makes a firm but light head. After the paper is dry the clay is removed by cutting the back of the head from the front with a sharp razor blade and digging it out. The head is put together again by pasting paper over the crack. Now the little figure begins to take life. When the head is dry the artists paint the features and hair. This is a job requiring skill and patience.

Adjoining the painting table is the sewing table where clothes are made for the puppets and marionettes—lace neck ruffs for the clown, beaded leather jackets for the Indians and corduroy jackets for the foolish monkeys. Many of the puppets and marionettes already have been completed. When each is finished it is carefully marked and placed in a gingham bag hung from a hook. This prevents breakage and soiling and the tangling of the strings. Lining one wall of the shop are boxes on shelves, indexed, and containing heads to be painted, puppets and marionettes to be dressed and extra parts.

In the center of the shop stands a new collapsible and portable puppet stage, the product of the inventive genius of a number of different people. The stage is painted white with draw curtains of silk pongee bordered in bright red and blue. The demand for puppet plays in various places has made the construction of more stages a pressing problem.

In addition to the puppets and marionettes, the Danville shop has made over fifty giant and grotesque heads for parades and pageants. They were first used for the summer playground circus parade. Since that

time we have been asked to parade them in the Danville merchants' Hallowe'en demonstration, and now we are remaking old and making new figures for the Danville merchants' Christmas parade. When not in use these many masks, covered with muslin, hang from the ceiling of the shop. They include dogs, giraffes, pirate faces, Maggie and Jiggs, Pop Eye, Mickey and Minnie Mouse, Felix, and many other characters.

About the whole shop there is a professional air, yet the work has all been done by inexperienced people. The project is sponsored by the city's Recreation Department, but supplies and personnel are provided at the present time through WPA funds. It is hoped that through this project the work will be introduced to the children in the community centers, children in homes, churches and schools. Already the interest in the art of puppetry is expanding far beyond our own craft shop. Classes will soon be established in the four community centers where demand is great. Daily calls come into our office inquiring about this project and seeking help to establish classes or shops. We shall soon have a much larger building where we hope to carry on instruction classes and produce puppet plays for public entertainment.

Fifty of these huge, grotesque masks were made for use in the circus parade. They also appeared in the Hallowe'en and Christmas celebrations



Newburgh's Novel Skating Rink

NEWBURGH, NEW YORK, has a novel skating rink designed by Douglas G. Miller, Superintendent of Recreation, after much experimenting with rinks of various types. The rink was constructed in 1934 as a CWA project from plans and specifications furnished by Charles Woodhull, city engineer.

Rink Construction. The rink is unique in the fact that it is in the form of an oval track instead of the usual rectangular shape. This arrangement provides better facilities for long distance skating and requires less upkeep for the amount of distance furnished. One-sixth of a mile long and 40 feet wide, the track has retaining walls of concrete which are 14 inches high and 16 to 22 inches deep. This winter a new feature makes the track even better than it has been. This involves a surface of asphalt which allows the rink to be flooded and frozen both earlier and later in the season.

Lighting. The lengthening of the skating day through the evening, moon or no moon, was accomplished by members of the city's Lighting Service Bureau, who, in cooperation with civic authorities, prepared the specifications for lighting the track. The circular path of light, designed for this particular track, is a kaleidoscope of speeding forms and colors as the skating teams flash around the course in their uniforms of red, green, purple, yellow, maroon and blue, mingling with the other skaters in their bright winter sports wear. The lighting system, installed in the summer of 1935 and first used last winter to replace a makeshift arrangement of two flood lights, was planned to focus the maximum amount of illumination on the track, without wasting it on the area outside, and to provide well distributed illumination without casting confusion shadows across the track and without allowing light rays to glare into the skater's eyes. Eighteen metal standards, spaced 50 feet apart and standing 24 feet high, support the



Courtesy Newburgh Recreation Commission

porcelain enamel angle reflectors, each of which contains a 300 watt inside frosted lamp at a height of 22 feet. The system is operated in four circuits controlled by switches inside of the shelter house building, and the lights can also be operated individually by a separate switch at each pole.

Maintaining the Ice.

Four one-inch hose connections provide for

flooding the track, with 110 feet of hose covering about 200 feet of rink. Each night ice clippings are scraped from the rink with a Myers snow shovel attached to a truck, which also makes quick work of snow. Rain and thaw water are easily drained from the surface of the track by side outlets.

The Rink in Action. Last season the Delano-Hitch Skating Club of 72 boys and men was organized under the leadership of the recreation staff. Divided into six teams of twelve members—four juniors, four intermediates and four seniors—with a coach for each team, the skating club last season held seven weekly meets with from twelve to fourteen events each night. Each team has skating uniforms in its own team color which were purchased with funds raised by the boys themselves.

The important and exciting chapter in the doings of the skating rink, which the new skating club is writing with swift blades of steel, is one of the many community activities conducted here for the enjoyment of thousands, for Newburgh schools and organizations keep the rink a busy center of sporting events. During the past season of fifty-four actual skating days the attendance records showed a total of 55,375 skaters and 15,585 spectators.

Raising the Funds. To raise money for the expenses of the skating club the Recreation Commission has devised membership certificates 8 by

(Continued on page 566)

A Community Children's Theater Grows

IN THE SMALL city of Palo Alto, California, there has flourished and grown to maturity a community children's theater, so beloved by the city as to be municipally subsidized—an arrangement rarely to be found in children's theater projects throughout this country.

Until recently, Palo Alto's Children's Theater was self-supporting, but the salaries of its staff members are now paid by the city, which arranges its budget, collects its receipts and dispenses its funds. An advisory board of eighteen women assists in administering the organization, determining policies, and reading and selecting plays for presentation. This group of women is chosen from various fields and includes representation from the parent-teachers association, public library, school department, clubs, music organizations, private schools, businesses and professions, and social groups.

From a small organization, venturing only to produce plays requiring the payment of no royalties because of the expense, it has developed and become so large a part of the recreational program of Palo Alto, that now, after four years, it can safely present such expensive plays as "Peter Pan," "Treasure Island," "Pinocchio," "Tom Sawyer," to name only a few of the offerings of the past year.

A Building of Its Own

Having functioned for half of its life in the splendidly equipped civic theater, a part of the community center donated by Mrs. Louis Stern of Palo Alto, the children's theater is about to move into its own building. This is a wing of its present home, and a further gift of its generous donor. The new theater will have a beautiful little auditorium and roomy stage, an ample rehearsal hall, workshop, airy dressing rooms, costume and sewing rooms, offices, foyer, and rest rooms, and a very large play room in the basement. When, by the beginning of the new year, the organization has moved from its present quarters it will continue its regular policy of operation

By ALYCE SHELL
Children's Theater
Palo Alto, California

under the capable supervision of its general director, Mrs. Hazel Glaister Robertson.

A small theater membership fee of fifty cents a year is asked of each child participating in its activities, as this membership produces the desired effect of giving the children a sense of ownership in their theater, and a feeling of close affiliation with its development throughout the years. This membership fee entitles the child to participate in all of the theater's plays and recreational activities, and admits him free to all workshop productions during the year.

Types of Plays Offered

Two types of plays are offered—the major plays and the workshop plays. The former, always under the direction of the general director, include full-length plays for which royalties are usually paid and admission charged—twenty-five cents for children and fifty cents for adults. The workshop plays are shorter presentations either of original manuscripts, or selections from some collection of plays for which no royalty is required. These are generally directed by an assistant or by volunteer workers. During the past summer a group of outdoor workshop plays was directed by some junior college and high school students, thus offering opportunity for them to test their abilities and supplying recreational occupation to fill their summer days. Admission to the workshop plays is by membership card or on payment of ten cents for children and twenty-five cents for adults. A major production is offered approximately each month; workshop plays on an average of six times during the year.

So fascinating has this game of acting become to Palo Alto's children that they throng the

In Recreation for September 1934, there appeared an article telling of the activities of the Community Children's Theater of Palo Alto, California. More than two years have passed, and in that period so many developments have been recorded that we are continuing the story of this unusually interesting project in children's drama municipally conducted and financed.

theater daily asking, "When can I be in a play?" "When is the next play going to be?" "When can I try out for a play?" Try-outs are always announced in the local newspaper, and if the play is sufficiently enticing, as "Peter Pan," "Pinocchio" and "Snow White" proved to be, over a hundred children ranging in ages from three to sixteen years will appear to read bits of the script and "try their luck" at securing parts. Particular emphasis is stressed on the development of the individual child, and for that reason each child is given to understand explicitly that he need not possess any dramatic ability whatsoever to be placed in a play, he is never made to feel inferior. It is never too much trouble to dress up a child and let him carry a spear or a wreath of flowers, and the satisfaction to the child is most important to his development. Naturally, the children with dramatic talent are given the leading parts, but no child is placed in a prominent role more than twice a year.

In order not to overtax the young actors, the performances of the major plays will be given in the new theater over a period of several week-ends to accommodate the large audiences. Workshop plays are usually offered only once and occasionally twice.

Drama Plus

In order to develop a full, well-rounded recreational program, on Saturday mornings the Palo Alto children's theater digresses from the actual business of rehearsing and presenting plays and during the three active hours of the morning it offers a handcraft class for which a large group of children register, a dramatic class, a ballet dancing class, a rhythmic class, a theater routine dancing class, two groups of interpretive dancing and at various times other types of classes. These classes are offered free of charge to members of the theater who have paid their annual dues of fifty cents. The instructors are paid by the organization. The efficiency of the theater having been recognized by Stanford University and the city's Board of Education, with which the project is definitely allied, it also has the benefit of student teachers who, in exchange for credit in the field of education, offer story reading to groups, and assist in rehearsals of plays.

Summer months are busy days for this theater which has operated for three years a summer school including swimming, speech arts, orchestra, theater art, sketching, puppetry, all types of handcraft, sewing, dancing and various other activities. A small fee is charged for each course, the teachers being remunerated on a percentage basis from the total intake of fees in their several classes. In this manner it is possible for the summer school to support itself.

The costume department has grown to such proportions that racks upon racks of costumes line its wardrobes and new costumes are being created continually. As a result, the theater has established a satisfactory rental business in the city. To schools and churches costumes are loaned



Courtesy Community Children's Theater, Palo Alto

free of charge, but a very small fee is required for other groups.

Stage sets, designed by experienced artists, very often volunteers, afford the principal field of activity for high school students in the theater who contribute their services for painting, carpentry and stage shifting.

Throughout the period from July 1935 to July 1936 approximately one thousand children took part in the various activities of this children's theater. This number represents a very satisfactory proportion in view of the fact that Palo Alto's school population is only 3371 children, 1014 of whom are high school students with very little time to devote to the activities of the theater.

With the opening of its new home greater enthusiasm will doubtless result, and the coming year will witness a greater growth.

World at Play

Michigan's Newest State Park

MICHIGAN'S newest state park will include the Tahquamenon

River Falls, which, states *Michigan Conservation* for October 1936, are not equalled between Niagara and the Rockies. Nearly five miles of this wide, majestic stream, from a point half a mile above the great upper falls to a point half a mile below the beautiful lower falls, are coming into state ownership. After many months of negotiation between state and government representatives and private owners, the National Forest Reservation Commission has purchased the five mile section of the stream containing the falls and rapids for the purpose of conveying it to the State of Michigan in exchange for desired state-owned parcels within boundaries of the Hiawatha and Huron national forests. The area along the river acquired by the Commission contains 2,200 acres of densely wooded water frontage and uplands. The country has always been, and remains today, a wilderness region penetrated by few persons, and its remoteness and inaccessibility will always be among its potential attractions. There will be no automobile road directly to the falls and camping will not be permitted.

Congratulations to Lancaster!

THE Lancaster, Pennsylvania, Recreation and Playground Association, of which Grant

D. Brandon is Secretary-Superintendent, reports that a referendum for the purchase of permanent recreation centers was carried at the November election by a vote of three to one. The question which appeared at the top of the voting machine ballot was: "Shall the indebtedness of the city of Lancaster, Pennsylvania, be increased in the sum of Fifty Thousand Dollars (\$50,000), for the purpose of providing funds for or toward the acquisition of lands and equipment for playgrounds in the city of Lancaster, Pennsylvania, and for the payment of all land damages and all expenses incidental thereto?"



Courtesy Michigan Department of Conservation

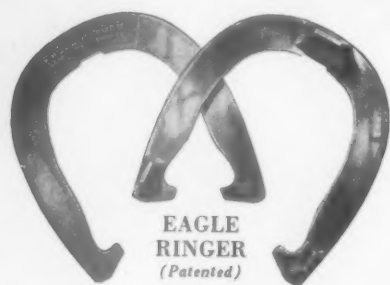
Skiing Trails and Jumps

THE interest in skiing which has swept the country has resulted in the publication

of a number of new books and also of pamphlets and circulars. The State Planning and Development Commission of Concord, New Hampshire, has issued a map of New Hampshire's ski trails giving complete information regarding trails and ski jumps. It has also issued "Do's and Don't's on New Hampshire Ski Trails." New York State, through the Bureau of State Publicity, Conservation Department, Albany, has published a pamphlet entitled "Ski Trails of New York State" showing the location of the trails and giving detailed information regarding them and the sections in which they are located. The New York *Herald Tribune* has issued an attractive folder entitled "Ski-Tips" which pictures and describes the correct downhill running positions, the elementary turns, and the fundamentals of climbing uphill.

An "Artist in Residence"

THE University of Wisconsin announces the appointment of John Steuart Curry, one of the country's leading artists, as "artist in residence" at the University. This appointment initiates a new movement which civic, educational and art leaders believe will exert a far-reaching



A Health-Building Game for Old and Young

Pitching Horseshoes is muscle-building recreation that appeals to all types of people. Install a few courts on your grounds, organize a horseshoe club, schedule a tournament. Write for free booklets on club organization, tournament play, etc.

Diamond Official Shoes and accessories are the choice of professionals and amateurs alike. It's economy to purchase equipment with the longest life.

DIAMOND

CALK HORSESHOE CO.

4610 Grand Avenue

Duluth, Minn.

Makers of DIAMOND Official Pitching Shoes

influence on the cultural life of the state. The terms of the appointment are unique in that while Mr. Curry's appointment is a general university appointment and he is to have contact with all phases of the university life, he will sustain a special relation to the work of the College of Agriculture with the rural youth of Wisconsin. The new undertaking represents an added opportunity for a more general appreciation of art upon the part of the rural residents of the state.

Science Clubs at a Settlement—On January 3rd, Elizabeth Peabody House of Boston, Massachusetts, held a Science Fair at which were exhibited models showing the effects of erosion, metals from ore to finished products, and fluorescent minerals. There were demonstrations on the dyeing of textiles, electrolysis of water, the building of well balanced aquariums, the planning of meals, and the composition of foods. Boys and girls from eight to eighteen demonstrated the exhibits. One of the most unique exhibits was "Wizard—the Chemical Man," constructed by a high school boy from pieces of glass, iron and

rubber tubing at a cost of less than a dollar. The "man" digests food, responds to pain, winks his eyes and pumps blood through his veins. One hundred and fifty boys and girls are members of the science clubs developed at Elizabeth Peabody House, where with the aid of fifteen volunteer specialists in various fields of science, a department has been built up which provides free after-school classes and clubs in the sciences covering chemistry, nature study, biology, photography and physics.

A Branch Museum on a Playground—The Museum of Natural History of Cincinnati, Ohio, and the Recreation Commission have entered into an interesting cooperative undertaking whereby the Museum will establish its first branch at the C and O Playground. For the past few months, under the leadership of the naturalist at this playground, the children and their parents from the West End have brought together a most interesting collection of flora and fauna. While the specimens are of very great interest, they have been improperly housed because of lack of space. The Museum of Natural History has become so interested in the results achieved that it has undertaken to provide the necessary cases to house the specimens collected by the neighborhood and also to supply considerable auxiliary material.

A Municipal Flower Show—*The American City* for December 1936 tells of a municipal flower show planned by the city gardener of Schenectady, New York, which was held for two days in September at Central Park. Not only did the display include flowers grown in the park but garden clubs and schools were invited to send exhibits, and the response was surprisingly large. "Adirondack" chairs were placed about the grounds so that the visitors could study the exhibit at their ease. Tables were provided for cut flowers. The garden study department of the Womans Club devised a number of effective arrangements, and school children made a creditable showing with miniature rock gardens.

Tennis Courts in Trenton—Trenton, New Jersey, boasts of thirty-five new asphalt surfaced tennis courts in different playground areas of the city. The excavating and foundation work was done by WPA labor, a foundation of four inch waterbound macadam having been laid and rolled. A binder course consisting of crushed stone, sand and Trinidad Lake asphalt cement was mixed hot,

Play Safe With

EverWear

Safety

PLAYGROUND APPARATUS

SAFETY is an essential of every outfit

DURABILITY is built in to give longer life

Write for Catalog 28

FOR BEACH AND SWIMMING POOL EQUIPMENT

Write for Catalog 28W

THE EVERWEAR MANUFACTURING COMPANY

*The World's oldest and largest exclusive makers of
playground, beach and pool apparatus*

SPRINGFIELD, OHIO

hauled to the job and compacted to a thickness of one and a half inches. A wearing surface of sand, crushed stone and stone dust made with Trinidad Lake asphalt cement of 60 to 70 penetration, was also mixed hot, hauled to the job and compacted to a thickness of one and a quarter inches with heavy rollers until the wearing surface was absolutely level. A total of 23,706 square yards of surfacing was laid on the thirty-five courts in the five different playground areas, the largest number of courts being installed at the Trenton High School athletic field.

The Conservation of Natural Resources — The New England Wild Flower Preservation Society, whose headquarters are at Horticultural Hall, 300 Massachusetts Avenue, Boston, issues a series of leaflets designed to aid in the conservation of natural resources. The Society provides lectures on wild flowers with colored slides to anyone desiring to use them. All lectures are free to schools, but there is a fee of \$5.00 and express charges for the use of the slides and written lectures to clubs and other groups.

A Course for Volunteers in Washington — From November 10th to December 8th the District of Columbia Department of Playgrounds, in cooperation with the Junior League and the staff of children's hospitals, conducted a training course for volunteers desiring to carry on play activities for children in hospitals. The course, which was given in eight periods, covered such subjects as child psychology, story-telling, handicraft, games of various types, and hospital organization and procedure. The majority of the sessions were held at children's hospitals but one was held at the Central Public Library where children's books and the services of the library for children were discussed.

Southern Section of A. P. E. A. Meets — The tenth annual meeting of the Southern Section of the American Physical Education Association will be held in Houston, Texas, with headquarters at the Rice Hotel on March 17-20, 1937. Mr. H. T. Taylor, Supervisor of Physical Education in Louisville is president of the section. An interesting program has been planned, including ad-

Recreation

A Major Community Problem

- The why—the what—and the how of public recreation compressed in 36 pages of interesting material. The values of recreation; the present status; how recreation is conducted; relationships with private and public agencies—information on these and other subjects is presented. A study outline is included.

.... Price \$15



National Recreation Association
315 FOURTH AVENUE
NEW YORK CITY

dresses by Dr. C. L. Brownell of Teachers College, Columbia University; Dr. W. W. Bauer, Director, Bureau of Health and Public Instruction, American Medical Association, and Mr. Ernest Thompson Seton.

Bowling in Lexington—"Lexington women," reports the *Lexington, Kentucky, Leader*, "have taken to bowling in a big way." Every Monday night under the auspices of the Playground and Recreation Department members of the Lexington Women's Bowling League meet to enjoy this sport. In a two weeks period nine teams of four members each were organized and twenty or more occasional players. Junior Leaguers and private secretaries, college co-eds and women executives, social workers and home-makers are among the recruits to this ancient sport which was introduced into the United States in colonial times from Holland and which originated in Germany and the Low countries.

Handcraft Classes—The Recreation Department of Troy, New York, has started an innovation in its winter program and, for the first time, is sponsoring handcraft classes in the public

schools after school hours. This activity has always been a popular one in the summer program, developing more each year in standards and skills achieved, but because of the tremendous amount of interest displayed by the children this past summer, the Department decided to continue this activity as part of its regular winter program to provide activities for boys and girls who are not interested in athletics. The projects selected for construction are chosen for their carry-over value. Through the cooperation of the School Department classes have been formed in two schools and approximately a hundred children have enrolled. The children come directly from their classrooms at 3:30 and are provided leadership and instruction until 5:30. Because of the limited facilities and the increase in attendance, it has become necessary to stagger the classes.

In the Field of Mental Hygiene — The twenty-seventh annual luncheon of the National Committee for Mental Hygiene, held in New York on November 12, 1936, drew a record attendance of medical and lay members and others interested in the mental hygiene movement. Approximately 700 people filled the grand ballroom and its galleries at the Roosevelt Hotel.

The program centered chiefly about the problems of and trends in research. The alarming increase in the number of cases of Dementia Praecox calls for a coordination of all forces in the social set-up. Housing, recreation and security, it was stated, must all be a part of the future program and emphasis must be placed on prevention rather than treatment. The mental health of children is of supreme importance. Present trends in mental hygiene were said to center on education, better and more hospitals, mental health of children, better and more clinics and personnel, and a new emphasis on research.

A Conference on Beach Preservation — On September 24th and 25th the American Shore and Beach Preservation Association held its annual meeting at Los Angeles, California. The association was formed as the result of a desire on the part of public agencies and officials responsible for shore protection and the administration of public beaches to exchange information and opinions on mutual problems. Its members are city, county, state and national agencies of government and their officers concerned with the preservation of shores and beaches, and inter-

ested public-spirited lay individuals and organizations. About 200 people attended the conference at which such subjects were discussed as legal problems of California beaches, shore line phenomena and research, and the problem of oil pollution of the beaches.

Oakland's Industrial Athletic Program — 1935 saw a banner year for the adult recreation program of the Oakland, California, Industrial Athletic Association, according to the annual report of the Board of Playground Directors for the year ending June 30, 1936. Membership reached a new peak with eighty firm members representing 32,000 employees. 4,984 members participated in twenty scheduled events with an attendance of over 76,000. Softball and basketball proved the most popular sports for the performers, while ice hockey was the most popular with spectators. Badminton presented a new appeal to the members of the association. Outstanding among the increased activities was the annual sports carnival in which 1,310 members took part.

Louisville's Hiking Club—For seven years the Division of Recreation of Louisville, Kentucky, of which Walter R. H. Sherman is superintendent, has sponsored a Hiking Club. The membership of this club is now 250 and the average attendance on each hike is between fifty and sixty. The club issues a bulletin, "The Open Road," which is unusually attractive from an artistic point of view. It was cut from a linoleum block in the Arts and Crafts Department of the Division of Recreation and is printed on tag board. Each month the program for the month is hand lettered and the posters are placed on bulletin boards in the public library, branch libraries, churches and schools.

The Passing of Lorado Taft

(Continued from page 528)

constructive addresses and to take part in worthwhile discussions that have a direct bearing on making both better and more beautiful the communities in which we live.

This brief summary of the activities of this able leader reveals clearly that he was in the truest and best sense an Illinoisan. He came up out of its soil to which he has returned. In accordance with his request and in keeping with the wishes of his family and most intimate friends his ashes were scattered in the Taft Circle of God's Acre in Elmwood, his birthplace. Looking back over his long

Magazines and Pamphlets

Recently Received Containing Articles
of Interest to the Recreation Worker

MAGAZINES

- Business Digest*, January 1937
Increasing Recreation Facilities
- The Nation's Schools*, November 1936
Wanted—"Play" Programs, by D. C. Todd, M.D.
Planned for Play, by Wesley Sherwood Bessell
- Planning and Civic Comment*, October-December 1936
Texas Roadside Parks, by Herbert Maier
- Leisure*, December 1936
Whittling as a Creative Art, by Suen Collins
Building the Home Museum, by Julian D. Corrington
Ten Times Host to 102, by Clifford Parcher
- Leisure*, January 1937
Hobbies I Have Ridden, by William Henry Spence
Let's All Sing, by Stanley Rough
Which Way Leisure? by W. W. Willard
Ice Hockey, by Bertha R. Parker
The Little Theater as an Avocation, As told to Alec Franc by Walter Huston
- The Journal of Health and Physical Education*,
January 1937
Play vs. Work in the Gymnasium, by John M. Harmon, M.D.
Up-and-Downhill Skiing, by Harold M. Gove.
Volleyball the Game for All, by Robert E. Laveaga
- The Oklahoma Teacher*, January 1937
Play Skills and Social Adjustment, by Margery Hawley
- Hygeia*, January 1937.
Skiing and Its Health Aspects, by Walter Mosauer
Character Education on the Playground, by Edith Creed Fisher
- The Grade Teacher*, January 1937
Fraction Fun, by Emma C. Rickey
- Character*, January 1937
Community Music Confuses Our Youth, by Martha Cruikshank Ramsey
- Parks and Recreation*, December 1936
Related Park and Recreational Problems, by Conrad L. Wirth
Wisconsin Park and Recreation Workers Meet
A Playground for Thespians, by Samuel N. Baxter
Politics and Recreation, by David M. Saxe

PAMPHLETS

- Directory of Recreational Facilities in Borough of Queens*
Bureau of Information and Inquiry, Department of Public Welfare, Jamaica, L. I.
- Directory of Recreational Facilities in Borough of Brooklyn*
Bureau of Information and Inquiry, Department of Public Welfare, Borough Hall, Brooklyn, N. Y.
- Report of the Chief of the Forest Service*, 1936
Government Printing Office, Washington, D. C. \$10.
- Second Annual Report of the Chicago Recreation Commission*, 1936
- First Annual Report of the Chicago Park District*, 1935
Milwaukee Municipal Athletic Association Annual Report 1936
- Indiana Association of Park Departments — Report of 21st Convention*
- Public Recreation in Decatur*
Report of the Community Recreation Association for 1936

and successful career those who have known him best can say of him, as Tennyson said of his best friend, "He wore the white flower of a blameless life."

The Boys' Club and Juvenile Delinquency

(Continued from page 530)

the task of any one agency, but requires the concerted attack of a coordinated community program in which all preventive and remedial services must be integrated.

During the five years following the four year study, the club has put in operation many of the recommendations of the study:

1. Record keeping more efficient
2. Attendance improved and turnover reduced
3. Psychiatrist added to staff
4. Handcraft and shop work added
5. More time in gym for boys
6. Representative of Bureau of Attendance of Public Schools has been added to staff to route all known truants in area into club.

Why Folk Dancing?

(Continued from page 538)

lacking in beauty and can carry no tradition with it. It is a dance form for the individual, not a form into which everyone can enter as he can enter into the folk dance where so much sincere joy is created.

With the passing of folk dancing, the loss of something fine was felt, the loss of something with which one could be genuinely entertained. Too much ragtime and too much dissipation have come to sour the mouths of those who dance, and so they look back to the dances of their ancestors to find in them the true beauty and the lasting pleasure which is there.

Folk dancing has been taken from the shelves, it has been dusted clean so that it can be seen to be not just a silly "ring-around-the-rosie" dance form, but something of great value aesthetically, historically and nationally. It can be said that folk dancing is the one form of the dance that will survive, regardless of how often it may be pushed aside to make way for the faddists. Each time it is resumed it is entered into with greater enthusiasm.

Our knowledge of the various national folk dance forms will improve our knowledge of the national groups they represent, and when we are in the company of some particular national group,

we can derive the pleasure that comes from knowing that we, too, can take part in their fun—in their dance.

Let's All Go to School

(Continued from page 541)

of expense, the dollar enrollment fee practically paying the entire cost. On most classes, under the state laws of Wisconsin, about 30 per cent of the teacher's salary is returned to the school in the way of state aids.

The day school charges the night school only such operating expenses as are over and above the necessary day school expenditures. This includes such costs as heating, lighting and supplies used. The average tax levy for the last five years has been slightly in excess of \$19,000, the average tax rate 61c per \$1,000 assessed valuation. In other words, the average taxpayer with a home assessed at \$6,000 has paid \$3.66 for class work, recreation and Sunday afternoon lectures.

With the changing aspects of modern civilization which force every individual periodically to "catch up," with the great investments in school buildings and equipment remaining unused during a large part of the year, with the paramount need of everyone's securing community contacts and an understanding of governmental problems, the opening of school buildings for adult activities where "Everyone Goes to School" should be the next outstanding development of the great American public school system.

Detroit's Community Night Programs

(Continued from page 542)

the woodcraft department. The Christmas program began at 5:30 on Christmas Eve with a little seven year old girl from the convalescent home at Farmington celebrating her first Christmas out of bed in three years pulling the switch and lighting the 400 bulbs on the tree. This was followed by tableaux on City Hall steps portraying the Nativity and the adoration of the Magi.

Youth Goes Adventuring Out-of-Doors

(Continued from page 544)

ison, Jackson, University of Maine, Massachusetts State, Middlebury, Mount Holyoke, New Hampshire, Pembroke, Radcliffe, Rensselaer, Skidmore, Smith, Swarthmore, Tusculum, Union, Vassar, University of Vermont, Wellesley, Wesleyan, Williams, and Yale.

At the conference in May, 1936, run by Smith Outing Club at Newfound Lake, New Hampshire, it was thought that the aims of the association might be better realized through the publication of a printed magazine rather than the informal bulletin of about twenty-five pages which had previously contained club reports of their activities and accounts of I. O. C. A. outing. Howard Cady, of the Middlebury Mountain Club, then executive secretary, put tremendous effort into its production, but it was realized that the purposes of a publication could best be served by the bulletin. During this same conference a long and serious discussion took place upon what the real values of the I. O. C. A. were. It was generally considered that the value lay in the means it provided for bringing together members of the various outing clubs, and in the Bulletin, published three times a year. In one of the three issues club reports of their year's activities could appear, and in the other two, articles of informational and entertainment value on appropriate subjects. In every number there would be an "Odds and Ends" section for humor, and suggestions for food and equipment.

Another new development has been the formation of an alumni body. Many of those who have been connected with the I. O. C. A. in their undergraduate days have been loath to sever their ties with it when they left college. Some have continued to go on the outings through their own clubs back at college, but it has been suggested that their interest could best be served by an alumni body headed by an alumni secretary who would take care of that part of the large correspondence, and maintain contact with the executive secretary. Miss Janet Cutler, Vassar '34, has taken it upon herself to send out questionnaires to interested graduates asking for the times when they might be free to hike, and for their individual activity preferences. She has arranged geographically the names of those who responded, and these will be printed in a copy of the Bulletin so that if they so desire small groups of the alumni may get together to hike in their own vicinities.

It must be clear that there is something behind this movement that has aroused the enthusiasm of the students and enlisted the approval and support of the faculties. It has fostered interest among the students in this healthiest of pastimes, and what is more, it has held their interest after

(Continued on page 564)

Winter Sports Facilities

CITIES OF WISCONSIN, according to *The Municipality* for January 1937, are responding to the demand for municipal provision for winter sports. In Manitowoc, three skating rinks have been provided for hockey and general skating. The fields are equipped with lights, shelter houses and music for the skaters. Plans are being made by the Department of Recreation for a skiing and hiking club. Eau Claire has three hockey rinks, five skating rinks and several smaller neighborhood rinks for younger children. A number of ski and toboggan slides are located in city parks.

There are nine ice rinks distributed through the city of Green Bay so that there will be skating facilities within one-half mile of every child. The Park Department has also provided five sled slides in the city. A toboggan and ski slide has been located outside the city limits in Bairds Creek. In Hudson, three square blocks in widely scattered locations have been flooded by the city and provided with lights, radio music and warming rooms. A professional ski slide has also been built. In Rhinelander two skating rinks have been provided, and a hockey rink and hockey club, as well as a ski club, are planned under the auspices of WPA and NYA. Sheboygan has four skating rinks with shelter houses, and conducts a city ice carnival and Mardi Gras, and a county skating meet. Menomonie has a ski jump, toboggan slide and skating facilities under the leadership of the Park Department.

Similarly in Minnesota, the December issue of *Minnesota Municipalities* states, preparation for winter sports have been made. Authorities in Albert Lea, expect to have three artificial outdoor rinks and one large skating and hockey rink on the lake. All rinks are flood lighted and the cost of maintenance is about \$2,000. Citizens of Bemidji, Minnesota, have taken over the sponsorship of a Paul Bunyan winter carnival which will be the greatest of its kind ever held in Minnesota. The program will combine the sports of former years with those of today.

Jackson, Minnesota, has maintained a portion of the Des Moines River as a skating rink. Last year a simple sprinkler was constructed composed of a barrel to which was attached a perforated pipe. This was mounted on a sled and after the skating area was cleaned, the barrel was filled with water and drawn back and forth over the area.

(Continued on page 564)

The principal playgrounds of St. Cloud this year have skating rinks, and several smaller rinks are being constructed in various parts of the city. A winter carnival, featuring fancy skaters, races and hockey, is being planned. Instructors will be provided at the larger rinks to teach skating. On a large hill at the city limits a toboggan slide is being constructed. A warming house will be built and toboggans made by the NYA Industrial Arts Shop will be rented at a nominal fee. The hill and the parking lot adjacent will be constantly policed. The cost of material for building this slide was less than \$90.

Youth Goes Adventuring Out-of-Doors

(Continued from page 563)

they have graduated, and will keep it for the rest of their lives. It promotes good fellowship and feeling between the different colleges, and has the hearty endorsement of every physical education department.

But there is something more to be gained than good fellowship and exercise, for these alone could not arouse such a widespread and permanent interest. This is felt most by those who have experienced an I. O. C. A. College Week or week-end. Some of the more seriously inclined have sat around the campfire and talked about it, but have found it elusive of definition. One thing is certain, that it reaches out to something basic in human nature, takes possession of the whole being as does a disease, and, once contracted, is incurable. However, this is one contagious disease which will make men and women live longer and keep them healthier. It will provide a pleasant activity for their leisure time which they will never outgrow.

Juggling With Jingles and Jargons

(Continued from page 545)

peated as long as the youngster can keep herself and the ball in motion:

"One potato, two potato, three potato, *Four*;
Five potato, six potato, seven potato, *O'er!*"

In San Antonio, Texas, my rope-skipping daughter learned this:

"Teddy Bear, Teddy Bear, turn around, round, round;
Teddy Bear, Teddy Bear, touch the ground, ground,
ground.

Teddy Bear, Teddy Bear, show your shoe, shoe, shoe;
Teddy Bear, Teddy Bear, please skidoo, doo, *DOOI!*"

And in Louisville, Kentucky: "Red, white, and blue, the stars over *You!* How many are there in the sky? One, two, three, four —" etc., as long as she could keep it up.

ersonville, Indiana, across the river:

"Ella, Ella, dressed in yellow
Went down town to see her fellow.
How many kisses did she give him?
One, two, three, four, five, six, etc."

While in Michigan, a favorite rope-skipping jingle was

"Salt, vinegar, mustard, tart;
What is the letter of your sweetheart?
A, b, c, d, e, f, g, etc. (indefinitely.)"

And back in Philadelphia:

"Mable, Mable, set the table;
Don't forget the knives, forks,
Salt, vinegar, mustard, pepper;
Cedar, cedar, *Red Hot Pepper!*"

It is interesting to know that Indian children had counting out games also. For instance, this one which is called "N'a-ta-sol-te'-ben."

After counting out one to act as "squaw-oc-t'-moos" or leader the children form into line by each taking the one in front by the dress between the shoulders.

The "counting out" is not very different from that of white children. They place two fingers of each hand in a circle; the one who repeats the doggerel having one hand free, touches each finger in the circle, saying:

"Hony, kee-bee, la-weis, an-les, *huntip.*"

Each finger that "*huntip*" falls on is doubled under and this is repeated again and again until there are but three fingers left. The owners of these start to run, and the one caught has to play as "squaw-oc-t'-moos" for the next game.

To the Indian mind, "counting out" has a significance and even the simple "*huntip*" is a magic word bringing good-luck, as it lessens the chance of being "squaw-oc-t'-moos."

NOTE: The information regarding the jingles of Indian children was taken from "American Anthropologist," October 1889. "Some Indoor and Outdoor Games of the Wabanaki Indians," an article or paper by Mrs. W. W. Brown, of Calais, Maine, read before the Royal Society of Canada, May 23, 1888.

A Recreation Executive Considers Recreation in the Home

(Continued from page 548)

skill!) upon musical instruments. If more than one instrument is played in a family, much fun can be experienced by the combined efforts of the players. Everyone in the family should learn to play some type of instrument. Often the performer of the Jewsharp or harmonica reaps as much satisfaction as does the harpist or pianist.

Family or group singing is a practice all too often neglected. Those who recall moments spent singing around the family piano will agree that it is a simple delight of deep enjoyment.

Publicity for Home Play

The recreation executive promoting home recreation will find the best channel of publicity through the local papers, and attractive pamphlets sent home from the playgrounds or schools. Occasional newspaper articles regarding the various phases of home recreation and its benefits, followed by a daily section of publicity and pictures promoting a home recreation contest will help make the community "home recreation-minded." Pictures of outstanding home recreation projects will promote the idea as no other method can, for a picture tells a story at a glance. Neighborhood conferences of parents near recreation grounds is a splendid way to promote home recreation and to furnish helpful demonstrations and useful program data.

A beautification and recreation program is just as possible for an average home and yard as it is for a mansion with spacious gardens. Even a tumbled down shack with only a rose bush over one corner, a few hollyhocks at the door and a scattering of petunias and verbenias for color, can be beautiful.

With a big tree at the back with a swing and sandbox under it where children are playing, while Dad and the rest have a game of badminton—this is "home, sweet home" for a happy family group.

New and Ancient Sports of Hawaii

(Continued from page 550)

of the circle using their feet. A fall is called when one is pushed out or falls over on his back.

Mokomoko—a form of stiff-armed boxing.

After each game has been concluded, a joyous dance is staged by followers of the winner. The prince winning the most games approaches the platform upon which sits the king and princess. The king presents his daughter to the victor and the kahuna covers the heads of the young couple with a piece of white tapa cloth as the people cheer and cry, "Hoaa na alii e." This means that the young chiefs are united in marriage. The newlyweds mount the platform to sit with the king, who announces the rest of the day and night should be spent in merriment in honor of the occasion.

As a grand finale to the pageant every one except the royal couple stands and extends his left hand to them as the song "Hawaii Pono" is sung.

One of the recreation features in Honolulu for

Cultural Olympics

THE UNIVERSITY OF PENNSYLVANIA, according to its president, Dr. Thomas S. Gates, will sponsor an annual Cultural Olympics consisting of competition in the fine and applied arts among amateurs of all ages. Dr. Frederick C. Gruber of the Roosevelt Junior High School will be director of the movement which will be guided by a committee of six members.

The purposes of the Olympics have been stated as follows:

1. To stimulate through competition and otherwise interest in the arts as worthy leisure time activities
2. To popularize participation in cultural activities
3. To discover and recognize artistic abilities
4. To attempt to provide gifted individuals with opportunities for further study and development

The first year's contests will include four divisions of the arts:

1. Music, vocal and instrumental
2. Graphic and plastic arts
3. Speech and literature—including one-act plays, verse reading, and original prose and poetry
4. Dancing, group and individual

The first competitions will be called for early spring, with the finals set for May. The territory covered will be Philadelphia and some adjacent suburbs comprising about 150 communities. For the first year at least the Olympics will center about the public and private secondary schools and academies.

Samuel S. Fleisher, founder of the Graphic Sketch Club, is playing an important part in the development of the movement. For years he has had in mind a project of this kind involving the arts, and in 1929, speaking at the Recreation Congress in Louisville, he made use of the phrase "Cultural Olympics." In a radio address five years later he again urged the providing of "opportunities for students to indulge in Cultural Olympics, which would lead to such a concern for the soul as has never been known anywhere in the past." Mr. Fleisher is one of the committee guiding the program.

which we are most grateful is our radio broadcasting. For fifteen minutes every week we have a sustaining program over station KGU. Short talks upon the Commission's activities and music and songs by our playground boys and girls fill the period. Knowing they will "get on the air" if good enough, our music and song classes on the playgrounds work diligently toward that end.

We in Honolulu are working through our recreation program to promote the health and happiness of our boys and girls, to the end that the motto of Hawaii may be realized, "Na mau ke ea o ka aina i ka pono." "The life of the land is perpetuated by righteousness."

Oakland Organizes Recreation Week

(Continued from page 551)

ciation. Over a thousand participants, representing a year's sport calendar of the Association, colorfully demonstrated what progress was being made in industrial recreation.

The Forum. Climaxing the events of Recreation Week, the Oakland Forum, a civic group organized for the improvement of community culture, cooperated with the Oakland Recreation Department in presenting E. C. Lindeman. His address, well received by a large audience, emphasized the importance of recreation in wholesome community life.

Boys' Day and Rally. A program of games for boys on sixty-five city playgrounds, coupled with a giant boys' sports rally in the evening, made Boys' Day, sponsored by the Junior Chamber of Commerce, a successful part of the week's program. A boy from each playground, selected because of ability, sportsmanship, dependability, leadership, loyalty, and service, was honored at the rally and received a certificate of award by the Recreation Department. Prominent college and high school coaches, famous athletes, motion pictures, music and other entertainment contributed to evening program.

Music and Dramatic Festival. An evening program of chorals by our municipal chorus, combined with the presentation of a one-act play by the Community Theater, gave the public an opportunity to see the extent to which municipal recreation has been carried.

Municipal Golf Championship. In cooperation with the Junior Chamber of Commerce the Annual City Golf Championship was included as one

of the week's activities. This tournament was played on the beautiful eighteen-hole Lake Chabot Municipal Course.

Badminton Championship. To answer the cry for something new in sports, the Recreation Department, in cooperation with the local Y. M. C. A. sponsored the first City Badminton Tournament in the northern part of California.

Baseball Day. The local Baseball Managers' Association scheduled games on fifteen baseball diamonds in the city in honor of Baseball Day.

Lake Merritt Day. Sunday was set aside as Open House Day on Oakland's Lake Merritt. Races of model yachts, sail boats, canoes and motor boats, arranged by hobby clubs devoted to these activities, were run off during the day.

Camp Reunion. At the city's largest recreation area, vacationists from the mountain camps gathered for a reunion around an evening camp life. Renewing camp acquaintances, singing, entertainment suitable to such an occasion, and plans for the approaching camp season brought to a close Oakland's Recreation Week which was put in at a cost of less than \$100.

Newburgh's Novel Skating Rink

(Continued from page 554)

11 inches resembling bonds or stocks. The certificate carries the picture of the track and states that the purchaser, whose name is written in, is a sponsoring member of the Delano-Hitch Ice Skating Club of Newburgh, New York. After this comes the following:

"This organization of 72 Ice Speed Skaters, six teams, six experienced coaches, and an Executive Committee of nine officers, is dedicated to the development of local speed skaters and the promotion of winter sports.

"The members of this club hereby gratefully acknowledge your assistance."

The certificate is signed by Douglas G. Miller, president of the club, and John A. Donahue, treasurer.

The certificates have been found to be good publicity and they are greatly appreciated by the purchasers who place them in offices and stores. Two hundred and fifty dollars worth were sold this season in two weeks in a campaign to raise funds. The selling price of the certificates was a dollar apiece, though a number of purchasers paid as much as fifteen dollars, so keen was their interest in the project.

New Publications in the Leisure Time Field

Working With Tools

By Harry J. Hobbs. Leisure League of America, New York. \$.25.

WHERE TO TUCK in a workshop; the tools necessary, and their care and use; what to make; how to identify woods and how to finish wood, are some of the subjects discussed in this practical booklet which virtually is a manual on how to have fun in a workshop. The home craftsman will find this handbook invaluable.

Other booklets in the Leisure League series of interest as home occupations are—*The Knitting Book* and *Crochet Book*, both by Elizabeth King, and *The Cookery Book*, by L. P. DeGouy. These booklets are exceedingly practical in the presentation of the directions given. Illustrations and diagrams add to the usefulness of all of them. They are securable at 25 cents each.

On Skis Over the Mountains

By Walter Mosauer, M.D. The Cloister Press, Hollywood, California. \$.75.

THE GROWING popularity of skiing has given rise to a number of publications on this sport regarding which little technical material has previously been available. Dr. Mosauer's booklet represents the second edition, revised and enlarged, of his illustrated primer on modern Alpine skiing. Such subjects are discussed as equipment, skiing techniques, and ski touring and mountaineering.

Whittling and Woodcarving

By E. J. Tangerman. Whittlesey House. McGraw-Hill Book Company, Inc., New York. \$3.00.

THE COMBINING of whittling and wood carving in one volume has made this book a complete guide for the individual who enjoys working with wood. The method of treatment carries one from the simple whittling through rustic, chain and fan carving to models, caricatures of animals, birds and people, ships in bottles, ship carving and surface decoration. In the woodcarving section various forms of decoration are discussed. Other chapters describe and illustrate wood carving tools and knives, kinds of wood and their physical characteristics. There are more than 450 illustrations in this fascinating volume.

Skip To My Lou

Girl Scouts, Inc., 570 Lexington Avenue, New York. \$.10.

"SKIP TO MY LOU" is the title given a delightful collection of seventeen singing games which have been gathered from America, England, Sweden, Czechoslovakia, the Netherlands, Germany and Russia. Music and directions are given.

List of Plays

Dramatics Division, National Federation of Settlements, Inc., 147 Avenue B, New York. \$.25.

THE DRAMATICS DIVISION has listed here over 200 plays which have been produced in settlements during the past year. In compiling them the purpose has been to indicate the range and type of material being used and to make available the experience of others. In connection with the listing of each play, its publisher, price, playing time and similar facts, there are helpful comments and a synopsis.

Safety in Athletics

By Frank S. Lloyd, George G. Deaver and Floyd R. Eastwood. W. B. Saunders Company, Philadelphia. \$3.25.

THE AUTHORS, who are authorities in the field of physical education and health, have made an important contribution in this volume presenting the results of their careful study of safety in athletics—a study designed to establish materials which would indicate the relative incidence of accidents in the various sports, types of injuries, the causes, methods for their prevention, and treatment of injuries. In general Part I deals with the hazards in athletics, including a chapter on safety in camps. Part II presents procedures for increased safety by establishing principles for the effective administration of all aspects of a program of physical education and sports. Part III is devoted to a detailed treatment of injuries.

Sketching As a Hobby

By Arthur L. Guptill. Harper & Brothers, New York. \$2.50.

IF YOU ARE ONE of those who sketch just for fun, you will find in this new manual on learning to sketch the essential information you want. In it the nationally known teacher guides the beginner through the rudiments of sketching to more advanced considerations, accompanying each step with graphic, easily understandable explanations and illustrations. Not only are the techniques of the different media explained simply and clearly, but various unique methods which make for originality are given as well.

Can Delinquency Be Measured?

By Mrs. Sophia M. Robinson. Columbia University Press, New York. \$3.00.

MRS. SOPHIA M. ROBINSON is in charge of the Division of Neighborhood Statistics of the Welfare Council of New York City. She writes with an unusual insight into the causes of delinquency and understanding of the methods of dealing with it. She challenges many of the

current theories regarding the causes of delinquency and proves some of them to be erroneous. Her questions are pertinent and stimulating as she contradicts commonly accepted ideas:

Does delinquency really arise in truancy to the extent that we commonly believe, and are the current methods of dealing with it effective? Do all immigrant groups furnish equal or similar proportions of delinquency in a large city? Are the numbers of court appearances or official figures truly indicative of the rise or fall of juvenile delinquency? Why do children of one religious affiliation far out-number those of another in the official count of delinquency? Why are children of another religious affiliation found not in the official count but in the unofficial count? Why are children of certain religious groups not found in the delinquency rolls at all? Are so-called delinquency areas really the breeding places of crime, as is generally supposed?

This volume should appeal to the citizen interested in the mounting tax bill, to the boys' worker, the neighborhood coordinator, the student of research and social science, the social worker and all school authorities.

Craft Work-and-Play Things.

By A. Neely Hall. J. B. Lippincott Company, Philadelphia. \$2.00.

In this, Mr. Hall's newest book, he has done for younger boys and girls what he did for the more advanced young handicrafter in *Home Handicraft for Boys*. The uses of the simpler tools are explained, and the objects to be made with their detailed directions are scaled carefully to a child's observed progress in the use of tools. Mr. Hall carries the child through making doll houses, toy boats and model airplanes to backyard camping and building a house for the dog. There are many illustrations and diagrams which make the directions easy to follow.

Facing the Future with the Character-Building Agencies

Community Chests and Councils, Inc., 155 East 44th Street, New York. \$25.

Three years ago nine national agencies of social work concerned for America's young people decided on co-operative effort in planning interpretive material. This booklet, designed to guide local organizations in interpreting their service to the public, particularly in advance of the annual mobilization for funds, is the third production. The booklet states briefly the purposes and programs of the nine social organizations, suggests new ideas about publicity, presents the challenge to the character-building agencies, and offers current reading references. It is prefaced by a statement by Arthur A. Schuck giving "Focal Points of Emphasis in the Interpretation of Character-Building Agencies."

The Boy's Book of Strength.

By C. Ward Crampton, M.D. Whittlesey House, McGraw-Hill Book Company, Inc., New York. \$2.00.

In this book Dr. Crampton tells boys in language which they can understand how to be strong and healthy and how to improve in sports and games. He shows how to build up a "training schedule" as varsity athletes do and how to develop a fine all-round physique. In a word, the book tells how to get the most out of living.

Make a Job for Yourself.

By Pauline Cleaver. Whittlesey House, McGraw-Hill Book Company, Inc., New York. \$2.00.

A practical book which suggests new and congenial ways of supplementing your present income through spare time activity. Concrete examples are given, and the book is written in a stimulating and popular style.

Our Homes.

Edited by Ada Hart Arlitt, Ph.D. National Congress of Parents and Teachers, 1201 Sixteenth Street Northwest, Washington, D. C. Paper, \$25; cloth, \$50.

In the foreword of this effective booklet, Mrs. Mary L. Langworthy, president of the National Congress of Parents and Teachers, has expressed the hope that the publication will be "a source book for study groups, an inspiration to isolated parents, and a guide to a richer life together." The booklet is well designed to fulfill all these purposes. A number of outstanding authorities have contributed articles, and in order to facilitate the use of the booklet as a source book for study groups there are questions for discussion and references.

The material has been classified under four main headings: The Story of the Family; Home Planning and Management; The Home as a Cultural Center, and Educational Aspects of the Home. Mrs. Ivah Deering, author of *The Creative Home*, has contributed the material on home recreation under the title, "The Home as a Re-Creative Force."

American Planning and Civic Annual 1936.

Edited by Harlean James. American Planning and Civic Association, 901 Union Trust Building, Washington, D. C. \$3.00.

This issue of the Annual has departed from its usual plan of presenting a picture of what was done during the past year in the field of planning, housing and land uses, and has followed the plan of presenting the papers given at five significant conferences held during the year on city, county, state, regional and national planning, together with a number of related articles. This has seemed an appropriate action to take in view of the twentieth anniversary of the creation of the National Park Service. The volume is full of invaluable material for the citizen interested in parks.

Officers and Directors of the National Recreation Association

OFFICERS

JOSEPH LEE, President
JOHN H. FINLEY, First Vice-President
JOHN G. WINANT, Second Vice-President
ROBERT GARRETT, Third Vice-President
GUSTAVUS T. KIRBY, Treasurer
HOWARD S. BRAUCHER, Secretary

DIRECTORS

F. GREGG BEMIS, Boston, Mass.
MRS. EDWARD W. BIDDLE, Carlisle, Pa.
MRS. WILLIAM BUTTERWORTH, Moline, Ill.
CLARENCE M. CLARK, Philadelphia, Pa.
HENRY L. CORRETT, Portland, Ore.
MRS. ARTHUR G. CUMMER, Jacksonville, Fla.
F. TRUBEE DAVISON, Locust Valley, L. I., N. Y.
JOHN H. FINLEY, New York, N. Y.
ROBERT GARRETT, Baltimore, Md.
AUSTIN E. GRIFFITHS, Seattle, Wash.
MRS. CHARLES V. HICKOX, Michigan City, Ind.
MRS. MINA M. EDISON-HUGHES, West Orange, N. J.
MRS. FRANCIS DELACY HYDE, Plainfield, N. J.
GUSTAVUS T. KIRBY, New York, N. Y.
H. MCK. LONDON, Indianapolis, Ind.
MRS. CHARLES D. LANIER, Greenwich, Conn.
ROBERT LASSITER, Charlotte, N. C.
JOSEPH LEE, Boston, Mass.
EDWARD E. LOOMIS, New York, N. Y.
J. H. MCCURDY, Springfield, Mass.
OTTO T. MALLERY, Philadelphia, Pa.
WALTER A. MAY, Pittsburgh, Pa.
CARL E. MILLIKEN, Augusta, Me.
MRS. OGDEN L. MILLS, Woodbury, N. Y.
MRS. JAMES W. WADSWORTH, JR., Washington, D. C.
J. C. WALSH, New York, N. Y.
FREDERICK M. WARBURG, New York, N. Y.
JOHN G. WINANT, Concord, N. H.
MRS. WILLIAM H. WOODIN, JR., Tucson, Ariz.

Can You Answer These Questions?

- Describe a method developed in a large city for a study of a neighborhood designed to discover and meet the needs of young people. What techniques were used? What was found to be a fundamental need?

See pages 523-526

- What are some of the factors which might contribute to the failure of a boys' club to reduce juvenile delinquency? What tests may justifiably be applied in studying boys' clubs in relation to their effect on delinquency?

See pages 529-530

- How do men and women wanting to live fully fare in our twentieth century American society? State the case for commercial recreation. What are some of the more constructive forces at work to make leisure time more creative? What should the school do to train for leisure?

See pages 531-534

- What are some of the traditions around which a St. Patrick's Day party may be built? List three relays for such a party. Two "tests of wit."

See pages 535-537

- In what ways are the characteristics of a country reflected in its folk dances? Give examples.

See page 538

- Outline six principles of operation which have been successful in making a school an effective community center. What are the conditions under which new classes are developed?

See pages 539-541

- What should be the objective of a community night program? How may such programs be made effective in creating interest in a community center?

See page 542

- How far does the recreation executive have the responsibility for developing recreation in the home? What "open lawn" activities may be introduced? Discuss the part the garden may play in home recreation.

See pages 546-548

- Outline a method of procedure for promoting a Recreation Week. What are some of the values which may be hoped for?

See page 551

- Describe equipment desirable for a puppet shop. What preparatory work should be done for a puppet program? To what uses may the puppets be put?

See pages 552-553

- Outline a plan for lighting a skating rink. Suggest a scheme for raising money for a winter sports program.

See page 554

- Suggest a plan of operation for a children's theater. What types of plays may be offered? How may a program of drama for children be supplemented by other activities?

See pages 555-556

The World of Beauty

IN AN older day the time of vacation was looked forward to with an anticipation which is somewhat dimmed in these times of shorter and more frequent holidays. Yet the purpose of the occasional day off, or the yearly week or longer away from the grind remains the same—to recreate the zest for life. To such who go away in this spirit and for this purpose we commend the words below, from the writings of the late Viscount Grey of Fallodon.

“Of all the joys which may fairly come under the head of recreation there is nothing more great, more refreshing, more beneficial in the widest sense of the word than a real joy in the beauty of the world. Some people cannot feel it. To such people I can only say what Turner, the artist, once said to a lady who complained that she never saw a sunset such as he painted —‘But don’t you wish you could, Madame?’

“But to those who have some feeling that the natural world has beauty in it I would say: Cultivate this feeling and encourage it in every way you can. For in the feeling of beauty we have the pearl of great price. Yet it is something which costs us nothing, because it is all a part of the joy that is in the world for everybody who cares for it. And in possessing it we deprive nobody else.

“The enjoyment of beauty, the possession of it, excites neither greed nor envy, and is something which is always there for use and which may take us out of the small worries of life.”

We may fairly say that such enjoyment of beauty is gaining in once heedless America.

From Plainfield, N. J., *Courier News*, January 7, 1937.